[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette

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BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E H Gordon	16th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecorzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,385	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 2 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.

27th January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 890 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

TRIO CIGARS,

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	„ 4-0	„ 50
PETIT BOUQUET	„ 3-4	„ 50
CORA	„ 3-0	„ 25
GLORIA	„ 4-0	„ 50
AROMA	„ 6-4	„ 100
BELLA	„ 5-0	„ 50
BISMARK	„ 8-0	„ 25
EXCEPTIONALS	„ 6-0	„ 25
NACIONALS	„ 4-0	„ 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	„ 3-8	„ 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,

NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS

IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL

SILKS AND NOVELTIES.

A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.

EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,

PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas		Rs.	a.
(Original weights)	per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	„	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	„	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	„	2	8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	per lb.	Rs.	a.
	„	1	2
Do do in cut	„	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	„	1	0
Do do in cut	„	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each		1	0
Do do in cut		1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)		Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.		1	0
Do do in cut	„	1	8
AMERICAN	„	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each		1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	„	0	1
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	„	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	„		12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	„	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	„	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADONJ & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

C. M. BHESANIA,

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S } GRAND
HARMSTON'S } CIRCUS
HARMSTON'S }

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

The highest earthly honours freely bestowed on the crowning climax of our efforts to please; actually a kindergarten for children, and normal school for the whole nation.

WHERE OTHERS SELL YOU OUNCES,
WE GIVE TONS.
KISSED BY THE OCCIDENT,
HAILED BY THE ORIENT

TOM POWERS,
TOM POWERS,
The Funny Tramp Cyclist.

JOHN WELBY COOKE.
"Absolute Master of Them All."

THE GREAT VALDARES.
NEW COMIC ENTREES.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-15.

GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS, FEB. 4TH AND 7TH, 1903.
Children Half Price to all parts.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE our SHOP. All in stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are Earnestly Solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SAIL commencing MONDAY, 2nd February, 1903. For SOME DAYS ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Gocul dass Hospital, Bombay.

Re FIRM OF MESSRS. MULJI JETHA & Co.

WHEREAS it has been found that an impression is being created in the mind of some persons that the abovenamed Firm is involved in some litigation touching its constitution.

Notice is hereby given that the impression aforesaid is ENTIRELY GROUNDLESS; that the said Firm is not involved in any litigation and its business is being carried on as usual, and the litigation that is pending in the High Court at Bombay is with respect to an alleged Will and Deed-poll said to be executed by the late Mr. GORDHANDASS SUNDERDASS, during his last illness.—Dated at Bombay, this 27th day of January, 1903.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI,
Sole Surviving Partner of the Firm of
Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co.,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of POONSEY LALLJEE, late of Bombay Merchant, a Bania Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

POORBAI, widow of POONSEY LALLJEE, residing at Masjid Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirty-first Day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
W. LANE,
This 31st day of January, 1903.
POORBAI, Widow,
Petitioner in person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits left by MATHURABAI BHASKAR BABIA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, but in which she had no beneficial interest.

BHIVA KESHAV MANGELI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mahim outside the Fort, grand-father and natural guardian of the minor RAMABAI, daughter of NARAYEN BHASKER BABIA, deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-eight day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
D. B. BINNING,
This 28th day of January, 1903.
Messrs. DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY RACES.

11TH, 14TH, 16TH, 18TH AND 21ST FEBRUARY, 1903.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for Bombay Extra Races are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including tickets for 2 Ladies... ...	Rs. 25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 Ladies	„ 22

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

DAY TICKETS.

OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs. 6
Admittance to Private Paddock	„ 1
Ladies (separate Tickets) ... ... each	„ 3
Children	„ 3

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C, are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Tickets	Rs. 1-8
Children	As 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance. Apply to

SECRETARY, W.I.T.C.,
Byculla Club,
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
EASTERN ASSURANCE Co., Green St., Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED.

RESIDENT MANAGER REQUIRED in India, by a London Firm of Manufacturer's Agents, Merchants, &c. Must have knowledge of Railway Stores. Preference given to one having connection amongst Railway and Government officials in India and Burma. Apply, by letter stating experience and terms required, (communication will be treated in confidence) to

VERAX,
Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN interested in Commercial Education are cordially invited to attend at the Third General Meeting of the Accountancy Institution to be held at its Hall, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 5th February, 1903 at 4 P.M. to adopt the Third Report of the Institution and witness the DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES and CERTIFICATES to successful Students, by Sir M. M. BHOWNAGREE, K. C. I. E., M. P., who has kindly consented to preside.

N. R. MISTRI.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1903, and following days, commencing at 2 p.m., a quantity of OLD MARINE and NAVAL STORES, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage Blocks, Chain Cable, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, Hall's Patent Folding Rafts, Beldam's Patent Metallic Packing, &c., &c.

The stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 9th idem.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper,

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 20th January, 1903.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS, in the NASIK DISTRICT, as follows:—

(1.) ROAD TOLL for one year from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

(2.) FERRY TOLLS for one year from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola in the Igatpuri Taluka should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a Currency or Promissory Note of Rs. 1,000 or a receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury; and a separate Tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P. M. Madras Time, on the 21st February, 1903.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and condition under which tenders should be made, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

R. B. STEWART,
Collector of Nasik.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immoveable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3—7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immoveable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them in:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazendari land, the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half gully seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kumroodin Naikwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2815, Street No. 62-64, and are registered by the Fazendar under No 49, and were formerly in the occupation of Mariambibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Badrudin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Bapoo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Hussein and Khatree Haroum Hussein and now of Vajina Ebrahim, on the East by Bapoo Khote street aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 5962, Street Nos. 60 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1037 New No. 2346, Old Survey No. 2056 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mowjee Mistri afterward of Vijbhoocandas and now of Ghellabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 26 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7291, Street Nos. 158-159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 392 and 377, New No. 7593, Old Survey No. 89, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Konknee Shaik Cutzay and are now in the occupation of the said Budrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazendari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Maneckji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North formerly partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Nooroodin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthialli Nooroodin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Dhondoo Koli and now by a firewood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilajee Kolee, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 134, and are now assessed under ward No 1993, Street Nos 15 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that piece of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-passages on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 203, and on the South by the batty ground of Kaitan de Silva being New Survey No 205, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 151-442, New No 13011, New Survey No 204, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 6587, Street No. 476, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 1st March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc. apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 861 of 1901.

HAJI SALMAN BEBANI of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Oomarcarry, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 MAHOMED ABDUL HASSAN and 2 ABDOOL RASOOL BIN ABBAS, both of Bushire, Mogul inhabitants, residing at Bushire, trading together in partnership in the names of MAHOMED COMPANY and MAHOMED ABDUL HASSAN and COMPANY .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by Judge's Order dated 29th January, 1903, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the Kotia or Bagla Hoosaini attached herein on the 16th idem.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1903, at the hour of 3 o'clock P.M. the Undersigned will, under and by virtue of the said Judge's Order, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Pilot Bunder the said Kotia or Bagla Hoosaini, No. 2130, with all furniture tackle, &c., for the satisfaction of the decree herein dated 5th April, 1902, for Rs. 4,410-1-8, Interest and Costs.

The abovenamed plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

The price of the lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 30th day of January 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1903,

WILL BE HELD ON THE OVAL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 17TH, THURSDAY, THE 19TH
and FRIDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

SADDLE HORSES.

CHARGERS.

Class 1. English and Colonial Chargers.
„ 2. Chargers of other Classes.
„ 3. Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Classes 4 & 5. Troop Horses and N. C. Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, and the Mounted Police.
4—English and Colonial Horses
5—Horses of other Classes.

HUNTERS.

Class 6. Heavy-Weight Hunters (up to 14-stone or over. } See Clause 12 General Conditions.
„ 7. Light-weight Hunters.
„ 8. Hunters 14-2 and under.
„ 9. Hunters, Arab and Country-bred (Horse or Pony).
„ 10. Hunters, English and Colonials, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
„ 11A. Hunters, Arabs and Country-breds, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
„ 11B. Best Hack, 14-2 or under, the property of gentlemen resident in Bombay or neighbourhood who possess no other horse of any description.
Classes 10 and 11A.

N. B.—Exhibits must have been out six times at least with the Hounds.

No winners of first prizes in classes 6 to 9 are allowed to be shown in Classes 10 and 11.

A special prize will be given for the best Hunter in the Show.

LADIES' HORSES.

(To be ridden by Ladies.)

Class 12. Arabs and Country-breds.
„ 13. Other classes over 14-2.
„ 14. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

POLO PONIES.

Class 15. Heavy-weight Arabs and Country-breds. } See Clause 13, General Conditions.
„ 16. Light weight Arabs and Country-breds
„ 17. All Polo Ponies.
Class 18. Ponies suitable for Polo, 14-1 and under.

HARNESS HORSES.

SINGLE HARNESS.

Class 19. Arabs and Country-breds (Horse or Pony).
„ 20. Other classes over 14-2.
„ 21. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

PAIRS IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

Class 22. Pairs.

TEAMS AND TANDEMS.

Class 23. Teams.
„ 24. Tandems.

N. B.—No post entries will be accepted in any of the classes.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES.

STALLIONS.

Class 25. Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
„ 26. Arab Stallions over 14 hands and under.

BROOD MARES.

Class 27. Arabs and country breds. } Suitable for breeding purposes.
„ 28. Other classes over 14-2.
„ 29. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

BEST COUNTRY-BRED.

Class 30. Best Country-bred Horse, Mare or Gelding.

BEST NEW IMPORTATIONS.

N.B.—Name of Importer to be given with entry.

Class 31. Mare or Gelding, 15 hands or over, suitable for an Officer's Charger or Hunter. } Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed in Bombay since 1st July, 1902, by bona fide Horse Shippers for Sale in India.
„ 32. Mare or Gelding, 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo Pony or Hack.
„ 33. Best Arab landed in Bombay, since 1st July, 1902, by bona fide Horse Shippers, for sale in India.

JUMPING COMPETITIONS.

Class 34. For Horses.
„ 35. For Ponies 14-2 and under.

DRIVING COMPETITIONS.

Class 36. Pairs. } See Clause 16, General Conditions. These classes will be held on Friday, 20th February.
„ 37. Tandems.
„ 38. Single Harness.
„ 39. Single Harness for Ladies only.
„ 40. Best complete Turnout.

GENERAL PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS.

First Entries close on Tuesday, 3rd February.
Second Entries close on Friday, 6th February.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the Third Day.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Class 1. Smooth-coated Fox-Terriers.
„ 2. Wire-haired Fox-Terriers.
„ 3. Irish Terriers.
„ 4. Airedales.
„ 5. Bull-Terriers.
„ 6. Greyhounds.
„ 7. Bull-Dogs.
„ 8. Dachshunds.
„ 9. Pug, Lap and Toy Dogs.
„ 10. Spaniels and Retrievers.
„ 11. Other Breeds not entered in Classes 1 to 10.
„ 12. Best litter of Pups (age not over months).
„ 13. Best Pup in the Show under 12 months.

H. WILKINSON,
W. E CRUM,
Honorary Secretaries,
Executive Committee,
Bombay Horse Show.
Office, Customs House, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

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THE MOTOR TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.

Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

YOU should know that CURE in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure Absolutely harmless No inconvenience. Thousands cured Each, Rs. 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple. Bottle, Rs 2 "FEMALE'S FRIEND", a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities It is a SUPERIOR MONTHLY REGULATOR. Bottle Rs. 3.

Letters held PRIVATE.

Testimonials and Price Lists sent FREE.
Apply only to P. G. MUKERJEE,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59 Bridge St. Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 „ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who, on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS,

OF ARTHUR KRUPP, Berndorf, in Austria by this present take liberty to bring again their GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform, outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware for imitations,

TRADE MARK BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF M.W. MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1903 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 20 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Jenabai, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mr. Fazelbhoy Habibbhoy's Chawl, near Jackeria Musjid, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, pier tables with pier glasses, almyras, chiffoneers, brass bedstead, iron safe with Chubb's lock, hanging argand lamps, incandescent gas lamps, China trunks, stone grain jars and a large lot of copper and brass cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. W. T. Wrench, Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture, made to order by Robert and others, rich glassware and procelain-ware by Treacher and Co., best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, drawing room suit, cabinets, large chiffoneers with mirror back, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, Signapore chairs, one sweet-toned square piano by Soundy and Co., one harmonium, Singers's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, one large cabinet ice-box with fitter, iron safe, perambulator gentleman and lady's bicycles, garden-plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, etc., the property of THOMAS GAHAGAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, next to B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suits of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher and Co., best platedware, rich table ornaments, one cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., one Mahogany billiard table with balls, cues and marking board, &c., complete, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, first rate pictures, table and hanging wind proof lamps, marble clock, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top tables, one iron safe, one handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria, one handsome strong rubber tyred cabriolet, one powerful grey arab horse young and fast, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c, the property of H. E. Rear Admiral Sir CHARLES C. DRURY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Pasture Mallie Filters, Munyon's Remedies, John Gillon and Co.'s whisky, Parke Davies and Co's goods and Atkinson's White Rose Essence, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Custom House Road, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m. the following machines :—

1 Main's Patent Tumbler machine double royal size, with flyer for steam power.
1 Foolscap Warfedale machine by F. Ulmer for steam power.
1 Imperial size litho press.
1 binders rolling machine.
2 envelope folding and gumming machines.
1 punching and eyeletting press with eyelets rubber tubing.
The above is on view.

SALE OF 4 CASES TWILL COATINGS, BLACK AND BLUE COATINGS, MIXTURE WORSTEDS AND MIXTURE TWILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedali Luckmanji of Jackeria Masjid—

1 case 12 pieces twill coating 56"
1 case 8 pieces black and blue coatings 54"
1 case 10 pieces mixture worsteads 56"
1 case 10 pieces mixture twill 56"

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

household furniture, such as cushioned sofas and chairs, easy chairs, bentwood, arm and without arm chairs, meat-safe, hat and book stands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, almiras, cupboard.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, in good order.
6 dozen new bentwood chairs
3 cases photographic materials consisting of dry, Empress special plates, printing paper, rolls, etc.

By order of Messrs. Purshotam Canji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Khujista Cursetjee and Co.

7 bales each 40 pieces country shirtings No. 5300, 35 inches, 30 yards, of New Great Eastern Mill.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria.
1 french-polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 double-seated broughm.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHEMIST'S GENERAL STOCK AND FIXTURES.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Shamjee Building, Clare Road, Byculla, the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. Halse Sons and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, consisting of a Chemist's general stock, fixtures and shop furniture, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings, first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden fern-house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BUNGALOWS AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. AMELIA CRAWFORD, viz :—

LOT 1.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, containing twelve rooms with porch and verandah. The area of the ground appertaining to the bungalow is about 120 yards in length and about 77 yards in breadth.

LOT 2.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105-1, with tiled roof, situate on the Pollock Road, containing ten rooms with porch and verandah in front and at the back. The area of the ground is about 120 yards in length and about 65 yards in breadth.

LOT 3.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105-2, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, with four rooms. The area of the ground is about 100 yards in length and about 25 yards in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes' brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery-ware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron wire, iron yards, iron pipe, a quantity of ether, flat and spring steel, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY situate at British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, Fort, formerly known as the British Hotel Building.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of August, 1901, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, on the premises, the undermentioned property formerly known as the British Hotel Building at four of the clock in the afternoon :—

(a). All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground, together with the message or tenements, buildings, and other erections standing thereon, situate at British Hotel Lane between Apollo Street and Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,347 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by property now or late of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and partly by the property of the late Aga Mahomed Jaffer, deceased, on the west partly by property now or late of Mancherji Framji Cama and partly by the hereditaments hereinafter mentioned, on the north by property now or late of the late Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the hereditaments secondly hereinafter described and partly by a roadway or passage now or lately called British Hotel Lane leading to Apollo Street aforesaid, and which said pieces or parcels of land, messuages and hereditaments and premises are all registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 9,10 and 108, new No. 4833, old Survey No. 1404, new Survey No. 9516, and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 1,204, 1205, 1206 and 1207, and street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29.

(b) All that piece or parcel of ground situate between Apollo Street and Medows Street aforesaid and bounded on the south by the wall of the property known as Dady's buildings, and on the north by part of the hereditaments hereinafter lastly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Muncherahaw B. Chothia, attorney for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1903. Auctioneers.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 1/4	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5/16	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 13/16	= + 1/8
2 months hence	21 13/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	47 1/8	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25 14 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·50	= "
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= "
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= "
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= "
6 "	3 3/8 pr ct	= "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= "
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= "

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£20,000
Gold to Bombay	£40,000
Silver to Calcutta	£50,000
Gold to Calcutta	£10,090

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales closed to-day with a good demand 1-2d, to 1d. lower. Prime qualities at last sale rates Total quantity sold 1 170,000.

Rapeseed—Brown 34 1-2 Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Freight Coals. Cardiff to Bombay 8s. 9d.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 4·86—4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 20,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·79 −1	4·79 −1	4·79 −1	4·78 −1
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·80 −1	4·80 −1	4·80 −1	4·70 −1
	Sept.-Oct.		
	4·51 −1		

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	41,000 bales.
Do. last year	31,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
" Continent	32,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9·05
Futures, month of March	8·78 — 9
Do. July	8·82 — 8
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 7-8
Futures month of April	8·82 —9
Do. July	9·00 — 8
Tone at close	steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	184,000
" Exports to Great Britain	67,000
" " France and Continent	158,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,020,000
" at Interior Ports	450,000
At Liverpool—	
Total week's sales	76,000
" Sold for spec.	11,000
" Sold for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	105,000
" Actual exports	11,000
" Week's Imports	145,000
" Stock	605,000
Surats week's sales	300
" Amount forwarded to consumers	500
" Week's Imports	1,000
" Stock	7,000
Afloat American	170,000
" Indian	7,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 30th January 1903 :—

Cotton	10,215 bales.
Wheat	5,759 cwts.
Linseed	1,265 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	544 "
Gingellyseed	40,847 "
Poppyseed	314 "
Groundnuts	467 "
Castorseed	5,489 "
Rice	7,558 "
Myrabollams	2,990 "
Cottonseed	10,347 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.		
Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand		1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d
Do 6 do do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do		170 1.2
Marks 3 do do		138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.		115
Shanghai 30 do do		158 1-2
Japan 30 do do		150
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.		
Cash	Rs.	97 3
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 3
2nd do.	Rs.	97 7
Money Market —Tone firm.		
BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January		7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.		7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.		6 do.

SEEDS,	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready	8	0
Forward April-May	7	12
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	11
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	0
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	8
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8	2
Forward April-May	7	11
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23	12
Forward April-May.	24	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	36	1.2
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	36	0
25 " "	35	0
50 " "	34	0
Black Kutnee " "	32	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	18,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-Apri.	Apl.-May
4·77 −2	4.77 −2	4·77 −3	4·78 −2
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.
4·78 −2	4·78 −2	4·78 −2	4·68 −2
	Sep.-Oct.		
	4·49 −2		

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady. The enquiry still runs on higher class. Oomra descriptions and to a smaller extent on Bengals M. G. Export houses are buying both for Europe and Japan. The Sutta market is unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	...	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	170	162	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	170	162	...	do
Belati, M G	180	174	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)		170	164	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	187	181	—	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	189	182	—	do
Akola (M. G.) } Khamgaum do } Karanja do }	184	178	—	do
Oomra good staple	193	186	...	do
Broach M.G.	209	...	197	25 Mar.
[illegible] G.	...	...	168	25 May
[illegible]	...	...	200	25 do
[illegible]	...	...	189	25 do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FAITHFULL—January 6, at Firmley, wife of Lieut-Col H T Faithfull, retired, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

STOKES-REES—January 6, at the Square, Bantry, wife of Capt Stokes-Rees, C B; R N, H M S, Collingwood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOWLBY-CLERK—January 8, at St. John's Church, Territet, F A Bowlby, to Dorothy Emma, daughter of Col A Clerk.

BOWYER-SMIJTH—NORTHCOTE—January 6, at St Andrew's Church, Ashley Place, Westminster, Adela, daughter of Sir W Bowyer-Smijth, Bart, to C C S, son of S C Northcote.

BULTEEL—HASSALL—January 10, at St Alfege, Greenwich, C E, Bulteel, Indian Medical Service, to Minnie Margaret Janet, daughter of the Hon T H Hassall, late Minister for Lands, Government of New South Wales.

STEWARD—TAYLOR—January 7, at Guelph, Ontario, E B, son of Major-Genl Steward, R E, to Violet Nowcome, daughter of the late Lieut-Col F S Taylor, Royal Bengal Engineer.

DEATHS.

BRANDER—January 11, at Tunbridge Wells, General M J Brander, Indian Staff Corps (Unemployed Supernumerary List), aged 76.

DAVISON—January 6, at St Augustine's Ventnor, F G Davison, late of Bridge House, Wallingford, Berks, and formerly of Calcutta, aged 62.

MACBEAN—January 10, at Oke Grove, Bishopstoke, Hants, General G S Macbean, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Col F Macbean, R A, aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREGORY—January 28, at Calcutta, the wife of J F Gregory, of a daughter.

HUDSON—January 25, at Motihari, the wife of E Hamilton Hudson, of Rajpore, Champaran, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GARLAH—VANKETY—January 20, at Christ Church, Mhow, by the Rev J C Palmer, Thomas Hector Garlah Head Master of the Dingle School, Mussoorie, to Alice Maud, youngest daughter of the late D C Vankety, Examiner, P W D, Accounts.

MACLEOD—FITZGERALD—January 24, at Samastipore, Duncan A MacLeod, of Begum Serai, Tirhoot, to Hope, eldest daughter of Desmond Gerald FitzGerald, Charleville House, Mayo, Ireland.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—January 28, at the C M S House, Madras, Joseph Clarke, Commander, R I M, Retired, aged 49 years.

GOOD—January 23, at the Zenana Mission House, Barrackpore, Fanny Good, for 31 years a Missionary of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, aged 60 years.

LEE—January 26, at 8, Pretoria Street, Calcutta, Edward Lee, Superintendent, Messrs G F Kellner & Co., of dysentery, aged 32.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 1-44m., 2-7a. Low water, 7-53m., 7-40a,
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday at 5-30 p.m. Papers to be read:—(1.) The Butterflies of Bombay and the surrounding country by E. H. Aitken and E. Comber. (2.) On two Cetaceans from Travancore, by H. S. Ferguson ; with a Note on the same, by R. Lydekker, B.A., F.R.S., &c.

REPORTED THEFT—Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee, a Parsee, who resides at Gamdevi, has reported to the Police the theft of eight currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 from a cupboard in his bed-room. The complainant, it appears, placed these notes along with several other notes of the value of Rs. 910 in the cupboard on Wednesday last and locked the cupboard. He put the key in his coat pocket and hung the coat on the handle of the cupboard. But on opening the cupboard on the following morning he missed the notes.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Khalif, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Umlazi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 4th February.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on the body of Savitribai a Hindu woman, aged thirty years. The deceased lived with her cousins at Dongri. She lost her husband about a fortnight ago, and was in consequence greatly depressed in mind. She was inconsolable and would not take her food. On Friday evening she was found in her bed in an unconscious condition, and was conveyed to the hospital where it was ascertained that she had taken opium. She died on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mahadoo Gunpat alias Shunker Bapoo, an old offender was charged with stealing two blankets of the value of Rs. 2, the property of Dhondoo Pandoo. The complainant keeps a stable at Foras Road. On Thursday afternoon he went to a Bunia's shop to purchase some grain leaving the two blankets on a bench outside the stable. During his absence the accused came up to the stable and picking up the blankets walked off. The complainant's son who was playing close by saw this and raised an alarm. The accused was chased and arrested at the corner of the street with the blankets under his arm. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted six previous convictions one of which was for four years. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences this morning. There are twelve cases for trial implicating fourteen prisoners, ten of whom are Hindus, three Mahomedans, and one Iranee. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr. Dastur, Second Magistrate, two by Mr. Kursondas, Third Magistrate, and six by Mr. Dracup, Fourth Magistrate. There are three cases of murder ; one of administration of a stupifying substance ; one of causing miscarriage ; one of falsification of accounts ; one of false prosecution and abetment of forgery ; and five of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1.—Baba Mahadoo, committed by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, for theft.

2.—Dhondoo Sakaram, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft.

3.—Nasira Ashila, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for murder.

4.—Sakoobai woman, committed by Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, for murder, attempt to murder, and attempt to commit suicide.

5.—Gangabai woman, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for administering a stupifying substance with intent to cause injury.

6.—Vinayek Ganesh and Shaik Salarbux Abdulla, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater for falsification of accounts, cheating, and abetment thereof.

7.—Ganoo Bapoo, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup for theft.

8.—Marwan Mavdan, an Irani, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for murder.

9.—Jamal Murad, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft.

10.—Laxman Mahadu and Mahadoo Narayen, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft and abetment of theft.

11.—Bachoobai woman, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for voluntarily causing a miscarriage.

12.—Rewabai woman, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for false prosecution, abetment of forgery, and using as genuine a forged document.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

A LARGE number of people attended the eighth extra meeting on the Mahaluxmi Race Course on Saturday, and some exciting sport was witnessed. From the point of view of the punter, however, the afternoon was not a profitable one. Out of seven races the winners in four were complete outsiders. In the Hurdle Plate Vedette took things all her own way, and won easily from start to finish. Veneda was fairly heavily backed to win but he never got on terms with his opponent. Little Joker who a week or two ago gave a faint promise of form by securing a place ran a capital race in the Hopeful Stakes, notwithstanding the efforts of Robertson and Heeroo on Chamberlain and Full Moon. The latter horses ran a dead heat. Full Moon started favourite, and was rather heavily backed to win. Arabistan secured another victory in the Matoonga Plate, again getting away as an outsider. Mahkoom, who was once more fancied, by no means bore out the capital form which has characterised his previous efforts this season and ran badly. Min was one of the favourites which brought her backers' money safely home. She won with ease. One of the most exciting races of the day took place for the Lingfield Plate. Firecracker, Spark, and Gnullo all finished in a bunch, but there was some doubt as to the winner before the numbers went up. Gnullo was afterwards disqualified for short weight, and the third place thus went to Overture who finished fourth in the race. In the next race Dispute and Tigris, both of which started at ten to one, ran a dead heat. For the last race of the day Scorn brought off an easy win. The weather was very pleasant. The following are the details :—

A Maiden Hurdle Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A hurdle race for Horses which have not won a hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over. W. A. raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a hurdle race value Rs. 100, or over : once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs.—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 5 flights.

Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette, 11st. 3lbs., Owner ... 1
Mr J. B.'s b aus h Veneda, 10st 12lbs, Robertson ... 2
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart, 10st. 7lbs., Owner ... 3
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck, 10st. 7lbs., Churchward ... 0
Betting :—5 to 4 on Veneda ; 5 to 1 others.

Vedette took the lead, followed by Veneda with Here's Luck last. There was no change throughout, Vedette winning by three lengths ; four lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 24 1-5sec.

The Hopeful Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1902, which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (No landing allowance.) Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A. Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 6 t. 10lbs., Kamad ... 1
Mr Cross' b a h Chamberlain, 8st. 12lbs Robertson ... } Dead heat. } ... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Full Moon, 8st. 6lbs., Heeroo ... }
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Nasret, 8st. 9lbs., Nama ... 0
Messrs. Abdool Mohsen and Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Sirur, 8st. 9lbs., C. B. Mahomed ... 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Bundar, 7st 11lbs., Cowell ... 0
Mr Saker Khaderi's ch a h Young Prince, 7st 11lbs, Kunai ... 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter, 7st 2lbs, Etul. 0
Betting : 6 to 4 against Full Moon ; 3 to 1 Sirur ; 4 to 1 Bunder ; 6 to 1 Chamberlain ; 10 to 1 others.

Little Joker led off from Supporter, Chamberlain and Nasret with Sirur last. Little Joker continued to hold the lead in the straight and resisted the efforts of Chamberlain and Full Moon, who ran a dead heat. Time—1 min. 9 2-5 sec.

The Matoonga Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's b a h Arabistan, 8st 6lbs, C B Mahomed ... 1
Mr Syad Rashid's b a h Sur Jumal, 8st 7lbs, Kamad ... 2
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 7st 6lbs, Bennett ... 3
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 9st 10lbs, Heeroo ... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st 3lbs, Nama ... 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox, 7st 10lbs, Oomerkhan ... 0
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II., 7st 8lbs, Noormahomed ... 0
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, 7st 1lb, Etul ... 0
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket, 6st 10lbs, Native, 0
Betting : 6 to 4 against Mahkoom ; 4 to 1 each Arabistan and Alexis ; 8 to 1 Silvermane ; 10 to 1 others.

Sur Jumal showed out from Alexis, Silvermane, with Silver Fox last. Alexis took close order at the two furlongs' post, but was then beaten and Arabistan followed Sur Jumal into the straight. A fine race between the two ended in Sur Jumal being beaten a head, a length between second and third. Time—2 min. 52 3-5 sec.

The Victoria Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 9st, Cowell ... 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga, 8st 13lbs, Oomerkhan ... 2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder, 7st 2lbs, Nama ... 3
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch aus g Indabba, 9st 11lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot, 8st, Heeroo ... 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 7st 9lbs, Thomas ... 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical, 7st, Kamad ... 0
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith, 6st 4lbs, Bennett ... 0
Betting :—Evens Min ; 5 to 1 each Olga and Bandicoot ; 6 to 1 each Annie Laurie and Ladysmith II ; 10 to 1 others.

Indabba made the running for two furlongs closely followed by Olga. Coming to the bend, the rest came on strongly in a bunch, Olga took a place on the rails with Min in the centre. Min won by a length and a quarter ; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 18 2-5sec.

The Lingfield Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker, 9st 4lbs, Cowell ... 1
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 9st 3lbs Robertson 2
Messrs G K & D D's bl aus m Overture, 6st 8lbs, Ahmed ... 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo, 9st 1lb., Oomerkhan ... 0
Mr M Mahomedbhoy's b aus g Planet, 8st 10lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr R H S's ch aus m Amarosa, 8st 4lbs, Oomer ... 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, 7st 11lbs Smith ... 0
Mr R G Baldock's br aus m La Regina, 7st 8lbs, Bennett ... 0
Aga S Shah's br aus g Fifeshire, 7st 1lb, Kamad ... 0
Betting : Evens Firecracker ; 3 to 1 each Spark and Gnullo ; 10 to 1 others.

There was a long delay at the start, and after a tedious wait La Regina jumped off in front. At the straight Firecracker took the rails, and was challenged in the straight by Spark and then by Gnullo who came late. A great race home took place, Firecracker just managing to last and winning by a short head ; Overture was placed fourth. Gnullo finished second but was disqualified for the jockey failing to scale the weight on returning to weigh in. Time—1min. 31 1-5sec.

The Sion Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute, 7st 3lbs, Bennett } Dead heat.
Mrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris, 7st 9lbs, Heeroo }
Messrs E Rashid and A A Saif's b a h Young Taisseer, 7st 8lbs, C B Mahomed ... 3
Mr. Cross's ch a h Paleface, 8st 12lbs, Robertson 0
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 8st 9lbs, Smith ... 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b a h Shalboob, 8st 8lbs, Oomerkhan ... 0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 7st 12lbs, Noormahomed ... 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox, 7st 9lbs, Etul ... 0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester, 7st 8lbs, Kamad, 0
Betting : 2 to 1 against Shalboob ; 4 to 1 each Chancellor and Chester ; 5 to 1 Paleface ; 10 to 1 others.

Silver Fox showed out, with Young Kohinoor second and Chester last. This was the order on coming into the straight, but then Dispute deprived Silver Fox of the lead. Tigris came with a rattle on the outside managed to make a dead heat of it ; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 1-5 sec.

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 : and third, Rs. 50. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr C D's ch a h Scorn (Rs. 1,100), 8st 6lbs, Oomarkhan ... 1
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talishman (Rs. 800), 8st 2lbs, Cowell ... 2
Mr Artin A. Essayie's g a h Grafter (Rs. 600), 7st 10lbs, Heeroo ... 3
Messrs Ebrahim Amir and Ooman Mahomed's b a h White Oats (Rs. 800), 8st 2lbs. C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips (Rs. 700), 7st 3lbs, Bennett ... 0
Betting : Evens Scorn ; 3 to 1 each Talisman and Grafter ; 4 to 1 White Oats ; 10 to 1 Sweet Lips.

Scorn made the whole of the running and won easily by a length and a quarter ; a bad third. Time —1 min. 7 3-5 sec. There was no bid for the winner.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE new programme at Harmston's Circus is attracting large houses every night. On Saturday afternoon at the matinee a more satisfactory audience could not have been looked for, and in the evening the tent was again largely attended. The programme is even better than that of the opening week, though probably some of those who attended the circus during that period will be inclined to doubt that a second programme could be arranged which could equal the first. At any rate, there was nothing but laughter and applause to be heard in the circus marquee at the two performances on Saturday. The tramp cyclist act given by Tom Powers is screamingly funny. Indeed, it is now one of the best things in the entertainment. The comedian comes into the ring as a dilapidated loafer riding a child's bicycle, but subsequently transfers his attention to a safety bicycle. His antics on this machine are too farcical for description. The Boral Brothers continue to be very successful, and Cooma and Hiche on the branch ladder always raise a burst of applause by their skilful act, and the Alten Trio, the acrobats, are very interesting. Turning to the horsemanship, it is impossible to praise too highly the whole of the programme in this direction. John Welly Cooke's sensational and even dangerous riding is worth all the applause it gains, and he is always one of the successes of the programme. The Fegizonda sisters have some new dancers, and the clowns Guillaume and Augouste contribute some exceedingly funny entrees. Marco Sebastian, a trapeze artiste, is giving quite a new turn, and the concluding ballet, the "Damon Kapel," is also new and very amusing. A better programme than that which is being produced just now could hardly be imagined, and Mr. Love is ready to change it yet again whenever the demand of his patrons require it.

AN EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of the case in which Inspector Patterson, charged Dwarka Prasad Mahadeoprasad, Shivratan Samersing, Durgaprasad Sukabanand, Shidhnath Dwarka, and Kedariprasad Maharajdin, all purdeshis—the first with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 19,925 and the others with receiving stolen property and abetment. The first two accused were employed in the firm of Rai Bahadur Joharimall Mulchand in Kalbadevi Road, and their duty was to collect bills and pay the "hundis." On the 19th September last Dhopilal Joharimall, a cashier in the firm, entrusted the first accused with Rs. 19,925 in currency notes to be paid to the firm of Messrs Ludha Ibrahim and Company. In the evening Dhopilal did not find the receipt for the sum entrusted to the first accused in the bundle of other receipts, and instituted inquiries. Failing to find any trace of the receipt, he informed the police, who subsequently took Dhopilal to the Sun Mills, Parel, where the accused Durgaprasad was in custody. Durgaprasad made a statement and produced a tin box which contained currency notes for Rs. 17830. Dhopilal identified the notes by their numbers. Further police investigations led to the arrest of the other accused from whom also part of the stolen property was recovered.

The Magistrate sentenced the first to 18 months' the second to two years', the third to fifteen months' the fourth to two years' and the fifth accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

Mr Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplande Police Court, committed to the Sessions Rustomkhan Niamakhan, a Mahomedan, who is charged with the murder of a woman named Amubai with whom he lived in a house in Bapty Road.

From the evidence adduced before the Magistrate it appeared that the deceased and the accused lived together for two years, and for a month past they had been quarelling. On the 17th January the accused entered the room of the deceased at about four o'clock in the morning and found two persons named Ismail Ibrahim and Ismail Rehman there. He at once picked up a soda-water bottle and a wooden stool from the room and beat the woman heavily on the head, threatening at the same time to kill Ismail Rehman with an iron bar if he raised an alarm. Ismail Rehman out of fear left the room and concealed himself behind the stairs. Ismail Ibrahim, the other man in the room, raised a cry, upon which Shahabudin Hussain, the brother of the deceased, got up and shouted for the police. Ismail Ibrahim also received some injuries at the hands of the accused, and he and Amubai were at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where the woman died.

The accused reserved his statement for the Sessions to which he was committed for trial.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday :—

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS A) RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of boats.	Time Al'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Correct Time H. M. S.
Sapphire	1 36	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	4 53 54	1 52 18
Melody	6 24	Mr Bernard Triggs	4 58 20	1 51 56
* Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	Gave up	
Turquoise	2 24	Mr C A R Crommelin	4 51 14	1 48 50
Stella	3 12	Lt-Col Boyd, I M S	4 49 2	1 45 50

* Forella having fouled Sapphire gave up the race.
Time-limit—6-15 p.m.
Course No. 9=9·6 miles. Wind N-W by W. Strength light.
1st prize won by Stella and 2nd prize won by Turquoise.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Pixie	1 39	Mr E R Smetham	4 52 8	1 35 29
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	4 51 31	1 36 31
Mannikin	2 12	Officers, R A	4 50 30	1 33 18
Trixie	1 39	Mr A M Monteath	4 56 25	1 39 46
Sayonara	3 18	Mr W W Petrie	5 5 52	1 47 34
Isca	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	4 47 38	1 32 38

Course No. 2 = 6·6 miles.
1st prize won by Isca and 2nd prize won by Mannikin.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Clutha	Capt Lamb, I M S	5 4 53	2 19 53
Titmouse	Major Pollard	5 21 42	2 36 42
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 4 22	2 19 22
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	Did not start	
Tomtit	Dr Gibson	5 3 44	2 18 44

Course No. 5 = 8·3 miles.
1st prize won by Tomtit.

TROOPS FOR ADEN.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Persia, captain W.A. Wheler, which sailed on Saturday for Aden with the English Mails and passengers, also carried the following troops :—One officer and 5 public and one private followers, and 63 mules, No. 3 Field Medical Stores Depot ; one officer and 8 rank-and-file, Hampshire Regiment ; one officer 9 rank-and-file, 9 non-commissioned officers and men, 24 public and 5 private followers, and 10 mules of various corps. The names of the officers are:—Captain Eates, I. M. S., and Lieut. Chawner, Hants Regt.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. FOX.

H. M. S. Fox, Captain F. S. Pelham, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 28th January.

BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Owners are reminded that entry closes at 5 p. m. on Monday, 2nd February, 1903. (Only one Entry.)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th January, 1903.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kirkfield, 2,289 tons, Captain J B Watson, sailed on Saturday, for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dott, 630 tons, Captain T Harraldson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok 13th January with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain T Murai, will sail to-day, for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and 3 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W Fowls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wharfedale, 1,833 tons, Captain John J Gray, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 28th January, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs W Wood, Mr J Alderson and Master Savage as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kistna, 521 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J J Mills, Lieut Armitage, Capt Baily, Mr Hildesby, Mr and Mrs Pochajee and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Bakir and 2 children and 90 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Parkin, Mr Jones, Mr McMunn, Mrs Wood, Miss Byrne, Mr Sawyer, Mr Jehangir, wife, daughter and infant and 105 deck.

THE steamer Alboin, 649 tons, Captain R J Curtis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, 10th January, via Singapore with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced from Singapore to Po Web, moderate N W winds, from thence to Cape Comorin strong N-E monsoon with high sea, from there to Bombay moderate easterly winds and clear weather.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
H M S Assaye	Lt Comdr Lambert	Torpedo Catcher
Richard Grech	178	I Government
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr G C Quayle	Royal Navy
Ceylon	Capt A Channer	R N Ceylon Govt
		L S Steamer
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
Torpedo Boat No 104		

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	5600 Capt A H Christian	Flagship
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
Do No 103	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 101	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 31.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Parramatta	2354	Fox			P & O Co
Carthage	2093	Jephson			P & O Co
Terrier	1008	Brunni			E. Steuart & Co
Mandovy		Rego			Port Gunboat
Booldana	2144	Brown			M M & Co
Husara	1336	Goode	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Syria		Haughton			Transport
Valetta	2974	Palmer			P & O Co
Naseri	912	D'Lorne			B & P S N Co
Zoroaster	2384	Ewan			C M & Sons
Urlana	3384	Allen			M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Tucker			M M & Co
Assyria	4093	Blight			W & A G & Co
Rawford	1930	Gow			W & A G & Co
Assaye		E R Dowell			Transport
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin			E Tajbhoy
Byculla	1095	McGregor	Rangoon		M M & Co
Umta	3431	Watkeys			M M & Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			Transport
H Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Wharfedale	1833	Gray			M M & Co
Surada		Nielson			Transport
Alboin	649	Curtis			R S & Co
Dott	630	Haraldson			Bombay Co
Oriental	3035	Tillard			P & O Co
Dunera		J Smith			Transport

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Britannia	1970	Turner	Liverpool	31-1	W & A G & Co
B	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Hamburg	1-3	M M & Co
C&R	Khalif	1045	Peterson	Zanzibar	3-2	A Strandes
D&E	Melbourne	3433	Ross	Hull	6-2	F M & Co
F	Satara	3326	Goss	Obbia		M M & Co
G	Sirsa	1675	Shepherd	Obbia	3-2	Transport
H & J	Xenia	2031	Ohaling	Trieste	3-2	Ralli Bros
K R	Reunion	1329	Carr	Mauritius	6-2	H G M Ajam
M	Isola	2362	Robertson	Berbera		M M & Co
N	Nerbudda	1691	F W Fry			M M & Co
O	Secunder	1885	Brebner	Mauritius	7-1	H S Sidick
P	Pallinna	1934	Le Marchand	Obbia		Transport
Q	Belford	2075	Metcalfe	Dunkirk	2-2	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	2-1	Shepd & C

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Bombay Maru	3293	Murai	Japan	2-2	N Y Kaisha
2	Gulf of Trinidad	1605	Hughes	Jeddah	2-2	B P S N Co
4	Clan Cumming	3108	Miller	Antwerp	3-2	F M & Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Philipps	China	6-2	P & O Co
6	Beatrice	2130	Randall	London	5-2	W & A G & Co
7	Vulcan	2207	Carter	Liver'l	5-2	W & A G & Co
9	Hydaspes	3615	Lenan	Antwerp	10-2	J M & Co
16	Benlomond	1752	Hutton	London	6-2	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Surada (transport)	Nielson	Aden, Jan 23
	Alboin s	Curtis	Bangkok, Jan 10
	Oriental s	Tillard	Aden, Jan 26
	Wharfedale s	Gray	Karachi, Jan 28
	Dott s	Harraldsen	Bangkok, Jan 13
	Henry Bolckow s	Fowls	Busreh, Jan 15
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 29
	Bullmouth s	Strallo n	Batoum, Jan 3
1	February.		
	Rajput s	Bullock	Calcutta, Dec 25
	H M S Fox	Pelham	Muscat, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Kistna s	Whitehead	Karachi
	Persia s	Wheler	Aden
	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool
	Kirkfield s	Watson	Hull
	Urlana s	Allen	Calcutta, &c
Feb 1	Imperator s	Ivellich	Triest, &c

The steamer Bombay Maru, Murai, for China, and Japan, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Earnest Simons, for China, &c.
" Vindobona, for Trieste, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JANUARY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart arrived here this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—30 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 25 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,000 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co ; 15 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Brothers ; 8,000 cwt cottonseed and 4,000 cwt jowari, W Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Benlomond s—10 cases cardamomseed and 51 cwt ramputree, R Giga.

Beatrice s—30 cwt aloes socotrine, A H Mowjee and Co ; 23 hogsheads chutney, F Nowrojee.

Oriental s—10 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce ; 1,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 13 casks condiments, Manekjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Melbourne s—5,000 cwt cottonseed, Ernst and Co ; 2,001 cwt cottonseed, G Modhowjee ; 6,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 5,000 cottonseed and 509 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—20 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Hydaspes s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—2,000 cwt jowari, 18,009 cwt castorseed and 73,152 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—500 cwt myrabollams, H Anundrao and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Belford s—4,107 cwt maize, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—5,000 cwt maize, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Xenia s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—6,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Xenia s—110 bales cotton, Madraswalla Sons and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Imperator s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—28 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 500 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 136 bales cotton, John Begbie and Co.

Bombay Maru s—155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Ernest Simons s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—1,700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 350 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co ; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Veletta s—300 bales twist, R S N Talati Co ; 2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

YOU NEED NOT HESITATE

TO TRY THE PURE-WOOL

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS MADE BY THE

CAWNPORE

WOOLLEN MILLS

CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE.

If you have only used hitherto imported materials the superior qualities of the "LALIMLI" fabrics will be a pleasant surprise to you. And they are not only

BETTER BUT CHEAPER.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Every description of PURE

WOOL GOODS Manufactured,

including:

FLNNELS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
SERGES	PUTTIES
TWEEDS	NUMDAH
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES	JERSEYS CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOL	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARN	SWEATERS
BROADCLOTHS	GLOVES
BLANKETS	SOCKS

HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Send For Priced Samples of

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Just in Stock the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Spotted Dogs	Per Box of 50	6	0
El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos............	Do.	5	8
Capitana, Conchas Trabucos	Do.	5	0
Crema, de las Antillas......	Do.	4	8
For Luck........................	Do.	4	0
Balla Lucia, Superiors......	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis, Spotted......	Do. 100	11	0
La Zanobias, ...	Do.	8	0

Up-Country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,

30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

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PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS, ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,

25, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

What

is "PROTUMEN."

It is the dried Essence of the purest ENGLISH MILK. PROTUMEN is an English preparation and amongst the most useful articles of food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent. Proteid and supplies nutritive material of great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source of the nitrogen required by the body. It is an admirable food for those suffering from WASTING DISEASES, it being readily assimilated, sustaining and restorative. Full particulars of KEMP and Co., Limited,

Sole Proprietors

of "Protumen."

Price 8 As.

Rs. 1, and Rs. 2.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed. DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH,

AND

this is the LAST TIME we will give

Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,

UP TO THE 31ST JANUARY, 1903.

A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH.

Rs. 7-8,

WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.

—OR A—

CORONATION METAL WATCH,

Rs. 4.

These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time-keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

—OR A—

Set of CORONATION STUDS. with Solitaires,

Rs. 2.

—OR A—

CORONATION CHAIN.

Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE."

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*, to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS

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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.

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SPECIALITIES.

PURSES AND BAGS

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CHAIN MESH,

WITH PLAIN FRAME,

CHASED FRAME,

FRAME SET WITH STONES.

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With and Without Settings.

LORGNETTES

in Gold.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

WATER ENGINEERING IN AUSTRALIA.

REUTER'S announcement concerning the inauguration of the Coolgardie-Kalgoorlie water system is of greater moment than appears at first sight. It refers to the greatest work of its kind in the world. But it will perhaps not long remain so, for it is but significant of the enormous fight science is making against nature in the southern colonies. Aboriginal tribes of small strength found sustenance and water enough for their necessities. But the white man went there, as many believe, before nature had completed her preparations for him, before the gods desired him to, and the consequence has been a grim struggle with disastrous droughts. The Coolgardie-Kalgoorlie scheme is to supply water to a hitherto arid mining region—utterly undeveloped until recently. It carries a supply of water from a river three hundred and fifty miles distant, and contrary to all preconceived notions, the water is to travel up-hill, the district supplied being 1,300 feet higher than the source whence the water is obtained. Sir John Forrest, who has done much for the development of Australia, is the father of the scheme. The two towns lie under the shadow of Mount Charlotte, from whose summit, eight and-a-half years ago, not a house or a tent was to be seen. To-day houses, tents, and camps literally cover the country to the south of the mines for miles. Kalgoorlie is already supplied with electric trams, electric lights, and telephones. Its streets are wide as the big streets of Adelaide, with shops of equal size, whose display of wares are said to equal if not to surpass those of the establishments of the capital. Boulder city lies to the eastward vying with Kalgoorlie for numbers and for pride of place. The cities are connected by both railway and electric tram, and with the increase of houses and camps they are now nearly one. They have only just enough water to drink, and as a correspondent who recently described the district remarked, the houses look as if they required dusting. There are over fifty thousand people to be provided for, and they want to grow trees and flowers and vegetables for which they must now send long distances. Moreover, water is required for mining purposes, and to-day it costs from four to five shillings per hundred gallons. When the Great Boulder mining leases were formed into a company, in the middle of 1894, the cost was eight pence a gallon. The new supply will be at once available at six shillings per thousand, and from Monday last the cost of output at the mines was reduced by three to four shillings per ton. The towns sprung into being in a night, so to speak, with the discovery of gold, and suddenly comes into sight in the midst of some three hundred square miles of bush country.

The work of conserving the water commences in a gorge locally known as the Helena Vale about twenty-five miles from Perth. A weir has been constructed which forms a reservoir eight miles long and sixty feet deep. The weir is described as a fine piece of work, and standing on it the spectator looks down about two hundred feet on the lower side, whilst the weir itself has a capacity in depth for 160 feet of water. Should the Government deem it desirable to carry the water further than Boulder city, it can increase its supply by the simple expedient of extending the catchment area. From the weir, the water is raised by means of pumps to a huge storage reservoir capable of holding two million gallons, whence it is to be redistributed where required. To carry the water from the lowlands to the highlands, pipes 25 feet long and 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter are used. They are placed in the ground at no great depth, but are covered with soil taken from each side of the track. Here and there where flood-waters are expected, the pipes are laid upon sleepers of timber, so that the flood-waters can flow beneath. In these cases the pipes are covered with corrugated iron painted white. This pipe-track is laid for 350 miles, and water is already flowing into Coolgardie. For pumping the water an immense plant is required of 65 engines. Each engine is 400 horsepower triple expansion, and two of them are capable of pumping 3,000 gallons per minute. Three engines are alotted to each of the twenty stations. Each station is connected with the other by both rail and telephone, and the simple proposition is for two engines of one pumping station to fill the reservoir at the next pumping station until the water is forced into the retaining reservoir at Mount Charlotte. The scheme is regarded as one of the great works of Australia, if only looked at from a financial point of view, for the cost has already reached three millions, half a million more than the sum stated by Reuter. Still greater works of irrigation are in contemplation, however, in Australia. One of them projects a canal 260 miles long from Port Augusta to Lake Eyre at a cost of thirty-seven millions, but money is not yet sufficiently cheap, and the execution of the scheme must of necessity be indefinitely deferred. But if it could be carried out, it would turn hundreds of miles of arid country into land as fertile as a garden.

Other difficulties besides the monetary one stand in the way of the irrigational development of the country. Three States are now engaged in a dispute as to the distribution of the waters of the Murray River. Firm but courteous interchanges of letters are now taking place between the Premiers of the three States. But it is expected that sooner or later these courteous interchanges will give place to strained relations, with an ultimate appeal to a Federal High Court yet to be established. In the River Murray is the biggest scheme of water conservation in Australia, and Adelaide holds that its policy must not only be to protest strongly against spoliation, but also to contend, and that to the utmost of its power, for the maintenance of its rights, claiming a double interest in those waters. For navigation, writes the leading paper of South Australia, they are vital, for the cutting off of the waters and reducing them to a level below navigability, so closing the great natural highway for commerce, will be equal to making useless or destroying a long line of railway which carries goods from the interior to the coast or market at a low cost for freight. In addition to that the colony has an interest in the waters for irrigation, not less valuable than it is claimed to be for New South Wales and Victoria. It has river village settlements in which has been invested large sums of both public and private money, to protect and preserve. Both places are now developing healthily, but if the water needed by them for irrigation purposes is cut off, and there is danger even of that, it will mean ruin unmistakably. New South Wales and Victoria are as fully determined to have an equal share in the waters of the Murray, and if for no other reason than the just settlement of these questions it is well that the federation of Australia was decided upon. If Australia would thrive she must make the best of the water she has, and not permit a drop which can be prevented to run into the sea. She lost thirty millions of sheep during the last drought. It was only the other day we were shown that Queensland had lost more than one-half its sheep, and throughout Australia cattle decreased from 11,029,499 head in 1891 to 8,465,649 in 1901. Some of the stockholders are said to be as well off now as they were before, in consequence of the augmented value of their stock, but others of them have been entirely ruined, and from a national point of view the wealth of the country has been enormously lessened in bulk and in value. The character of the interior, it is urged, has been well proved; it has passed the experimental stage. Until irrigation works cover the country it behoves settlers to do all they can in the good seasons that may succeed each other, and before the calamity of the next drought comes along. For the drought is more certain than the good season.

PERFORMANCES IN PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

THE interest taken in the annual matches between the European and Parsee cricketers of the Presidency by cricket enthusiasts of all castes and creeds is so keen that any particulars compiled by satisticians since the institution of these fixtures have always been eagerly perused. A well known writer on the game has recently compiled the batting and bowling averages of European and Parsee players who have participated in Presidency matches and and they disclose but poor results so far as the batting is concerned. Captain J. G. Greig is the only batsman who can be said to have done really well. He has not only the highest average, 49, but has scored over a thousand runs, and in addition hit the highest innings recorded in the whole series of these matches, viz., 184. For his 1,009 runs he has been to the wickets 25 times and has been four times not out. The next highest average is Meherhomji's (36·6 for 8 completed innings), followed by Major R. M. Poore's 33·6), also for 8 completed innings The only other batsmen who can point to averages of over 20 are Mr. J. T. Weatherby (27 for 4 completed innings), Captain A. P. Douglas (26·1 for 6 completed innings), Mr. E. L. Sale (22·11 for 12 completed innings), Captain E. J. Trask (21·4 for 10 completed innings), and Billimoria (20·8 for 13 completed innings). K. Mistri, whose aggregate runs total 588, next in order to Captain Greig's aggregate, has an average of 19·18 for 30 completed innings. Only three three-figure innings have been hit, all by Europeans, viz., two by Captain Greig and one by Major Poore. Several batsmen have, however, only just missed the century, among them Mr. E. L. Sale (93), Mr. H. Cheetham (97), Captain Douglas (91), and Mr. Mistri (95), while several others have got within measurable distance of three figures, among whom may be mentioned Mr. M. R. Jardine (82), Mr. Machhliwalla (81), and Mr. Meherhomji (80). Turning to the bowling averages a brighter state of things is revealed. Mr. Bharucha with an average of 7·6 for 10 wickets heads the list, a position, however, which he only holds nominally, as Mr. Raikes with 9·4 for 46 wickets and Mr. Writer with 9·43 for 49 wickets have done four times as much bowling. Mr. Sinclair with 10·58 for 64 wickets and Captain Greig with 10·44 for 46 wickets can also point to excellent results. Major A. Newnham has an average of 10·18 for 23 wickets, while the following bowlers have all creditable figures:—Mr. Balsara (12·7 for 23 wickets), Mr. Mistri (12·57 for 70 wickets), Mr. Mehta (13·17 for 25 wickets), Mr. Billimoria (13·24 for 25 wickets), Captain Deas (12·6 for 22 wickets), Captain M. D. Wood (13·7 for 36 wickets), Mr. H. Cheetham (14·21 for 47 wickets), Mr. Bapasola (14·4 for 31 wickets), and Dr. Pavri (15·2 for 23 wickets). Mistri has taken the highest number of wickets, viz, 70. In all 21 matches have been played, of which the Presidency have won 9, the Parsees 7, while 5 have been drawn.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

THE annual statistics supplied in respect of the trade in hides and skins done by India with Europe and America show that the great increase in this branch of commerce which sprang up during the famine period has been by no means sustained. There was a decline, indeed, in all departments of this class of trade. The imports into Great Britain of such hides as are suitable for the manufacture of the better classes of leather were exceedingly meagre. The production in India was very short. Calcutta sent a small supply and Bombay sent nothing, and trade in England was maintained upon the residue of the famine hides acquired so far back as 1900. In the same way the supplies of the tanned article sent to Great Britain were also very deficient. In this particular branch of the trade Bombay and Southern India are greatly interested, but the quantity of tanned hides sent by this city was even smaller than in the years before the famine. There were several reasons why the exportation of tanned goat skins fell below the normal quantity. In the first place the tanning of goat skins in India suffered greatly from the competition of collectors of raw skins for exportation. The output was restricted, and in consequence a much higher level of value was attained and the prices obtained established a record. One interesting feature of this trade was the exportation of raw skins wanted for the production of "chrome." The annual circular on the trade says that the conflict between the native industry and the newer process of manufacture is not yet ended. Probably the establishment in Bombay of a factory for the indigenous production of "chrome" leather has had something to do with the lessening of the export trade, especially as the success of this new venture is likely to lead to other developments in the same direction. Shipments of sheep skins and sheep skin leather have also shrunk, and tanning materials have not been abundant, although the demand has not exceeded the supply. The fact is that at home the leather trade has not been in a too prosperous condition, so that quite apart from considerations on this side of the water it is not likely that any great difference would have been experienced in shipments. The prospects of the trade during the coming year do not appear to be encouraging. The new year has opened with high prices, home buyers are afraid to speculate, and therefore an alleviation of the present situation is not likely to be near at hand.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN JAPAN.

THE recent general elections in Japan were interesting for a number of reasons. In the first place they were held under the new election law, which in itself is exceedingly noteworthy, having for its object the suppression of bribery and corruption, the reorganization of the electoral districts, a reduction of the power of the agricultural voters, and fairer representation for the industrial population. This programme is in itself sufficient to show that the progress which has been made in Japan lately has not only been of a striking nature from an educational point of view, but has been fraught with a real desire for moral advancement in connection with the political problems of the country. The manner in which the electoral question has been settled is one of the best assurances that could have been given that Japan is determined not merely to copy Western methods but to advance really and truly within the borders of her own dominion. There are no political parties in Japan such as are found in European countries. There are two parties, but both are progressive in tendency—the tendency only varies in the matter of degree. In the recent elections the Marquis Ito's party obtained 170 seats against the Count Okama's 100, the remainder of the House being divided between small and insignificant parties. There is, therefore, little likelihood of much being heard of party Governments in the immediate future, that is to say, Government by a party Cabinet which stands or falls by its party. The Marquis Ito's view upon this point is that the members of a Cabinet have no obligation with any party, they simply owe allegiance to the Emperor, and their orders practically are taken from him. On the face of it this would seem to point to a non-Progressive policy, but circumstances in the past have proved that such is by no means the case. One good feature about the new House—which is consequent upon the introduction of the industrial element—is the large number of educated men and ex-Cabinet ministers which it contains. It is not likely with such a House that there will be any tendency to deterioration. At the present time the Government remains in the hands of the old Cabinet, with, of course, the Marquis Ito at the head. The fact that this Cabinet has piloted the past general election to a successful issue is enough in itself to show that it is sufficiently strong and that motives are sufficiently high to justify its existence for as long as the Marquis Ito considers expedient.

THE Viceroy will be the guest of the evening at the Oxford and Cambridge Dinner at Calcutta on the 23rd February.

THERE was an increase of 2,000 last week in the number of persons on famine relief works in the Central Provinces, the total being 22,854.

THE accounts of the Executive Committee of the Delhi Durbar are now being wound up in Calcutta. The audit of the Durbar accounts as a whole is likely to take a considerable time.

THE Kalka-Simla Railway has made such progress that the Government of India have formally sanctioned the acquisition of the plots of ground required by the authorities of the line at Solon and Dagshai, and an encamping ground at Kalka.

MR. BAIN, Assistant Manager on an Assam tea garden, has been committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide in connection with the death of a coolie whom he is alleged to have beaten in a brutal manner.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Persia, were the Earl and Countess of Dartray, Lord Davey, and Lady Davey, Lady EdithDawson, Lady Brooks, TheRight Hon. the Earl of Jersey and Countess of Jersey, Lord and Lady Playfair, Lord Wolverton, The Hon, Arthur Villiers, and Lady Beatrice Villiers.

THE annual Budget statement will be made about the usual time in March, and the discussion upon it will take place on the 25th of that month.

THE Delhi Exhibition will close on the 15th February. Meanwhile the Government are sending a number of tahsildars and others on a visit to it at the expense of the State.

THE total amount which Lady Curzon has received for the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund is Rs. 6,68,510. The latest list shows a donation of Rs. 5,000 from Babu Bejoy Singh Dudhoria of Azimganj, Murshidabad.

THE 23rd February has been fixed as the day on which the Duke of Connaught will present new colours to the Marine Battalion (21st Bombay Infantry) at Bombay. On the 26th his Royal Highness will hold a review at Poona of all the troops at Poona and Kirkee.

THE Duke of Connaught and party have accounted altogether for seven tigers, Wednesday, the last day of the "shoot," proving a blank. Of these the Duke of Connaught shot five, though one, which had been desperately wounded, had not been found up till Thursday. The Royal party afterwards left for Gwalior.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Gwalior on Friday morning and were received in state by the Maharaja. After a number of Sirdars had been presented to his Royal Highness, the party drove in procession to the palace, where a grand durbar was held, at the termination of which the Duke of Connaught presented Scindia with the gold Coronation medal in the name of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In [illegible] the Duke of Connaught laid the [illegible] of a new market.

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE opening of the year 1903 finds Newfoundland largely in evidence in two of the world's great capitals. At Washington she figures as a principal in the compact for reciprocal trade with the United States known as the Bond-Hay Treaty. At London she is a claimant for the redress of the grievances caused by the French Shore dispute. It is surely a most remarkable position which this otherwise insignificant island of 220,000 people occupies, that it is the pivot on which turns, to a large extent, the diplomatic relationship of three leading Powers—Great Britain, France, and the United States, with Canada also intervening. It is her exceptionally favoured position with regard to the fisheries of the North Atlantic and the Grand Banks that enables Newfoundland to assume this commanding attitude, and makes her the bane of the statesmen of all these countries.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

The British Government is destined to have an unpleasant experience in the near future over the lobster modus vivendi on the French shore, writes a St. John's correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazettes." This arrangement has been provocative of ill-feeling between France and England ever since it was framed in 1890 and the colonists have been so badly treated that it is really surprising that more serious consequences have not arisen. The Imperial Government, with the weakness it has always shown regarding Newoundland matters gave way to French insistence, and agreed to arbitrate on this isolated point, because France refused to arbitrate on the whole difficulty France has always kept up the pretence that her rights in this quarter are of very great importance, and not to be lightly relinquished, because of the military and naval advantages which her possession of St. Pierre and Miquelon confers.

The lobster contention is no nearer a settlement now than it was at first. Year after year Newfoundland has waited in the hope that something would be proposed to relieve her of this incubus, but she is still saddled with it, as firmly as ever. She has sent delegates to England time and again to plead for fairer treatment, and a Royal Commission has come here to investigate, and returning has reported most unequivocally in her favour. Still, she is unable to force a settlement, because France takes up the position that the maintenance of her naval strength calls for the sustenance of her fishing fleet in these waters by bounties and other aids.

An elaborate article recently appeared in a Parisian journal, showing the gravity of this Anglo-French entanglement, the same being based upon the presumption that the isles of St, Pierre and Miquelon are a Gibraltar toFrance in the new world. A more unfounded declaration has rarely, if ever, seen the light, for the entire population of the little French colony does not exceed 6,000 people, and its armed force comprises only seventy gendarmes, while its solitary fortress is but a small saluting battery at the entrance to St. Pierre Harbour, the town having only a score of brick buildings, the remainder being small wooden houses, the residences of the fishermen and townsfolk. To fortify St. Pierre effectively, too, would be almost impossible. The inner harbour admits only vessels of fourteen feet draught, while the outer anchorage is an open roadstead which the British squadron on our coast could sweep through at any time, demolishing any hurriedly prepared defences at St. Pierre almost before these could be properly set on foot and an attempt at resistance made.

Much groundless apprehension has been caused in England from time to time by the boastful pretences of the French as to the number of trained fishermen, adaptable to her naval needs, which she has in Newfoundland waters during the fishing season. These fishermen last year numbered 7,000, and about the same, or a little less, in the season just closed. They formed the crews of some 250 fishing vessels scattered over the Grand Banks, a series of submarine shoals covering some hundreds of miles, from May to October. Whether these men could be converted into naval recruits is more than doubtful, even if the fact is disregarded that there would be extreme difficulty in gathering them together at the sound of the war trumpet A valuable lesson in this respect was furnished during the late Spanish-American war. The Americans engage in the cod-fishery on the banks just as the French do, and perhaps to an even greater extent. They, too, had been boasting for years of the school for naval heroes, they were maintaining on the Grand Banks, but when war was declared three-fourths of them promptly tied their vessels up at the wharves, and those who ventured forth took British ensigns with them, fearing the mythical Spanish cruisers which were then said to be crossing the ocean to menace the American coast.

The French fishing vessels are almost always on the Banks, only visiting St. Pierre at rare intervals for bait, ice, and supplies. Their vessels are old, slow, and unseaworthy; the men are raw and incapable; and apart from the knives which are in every fisherman's outfit, the stock of offensive weapons to be found in the fleet would not equip a boat's crew. Cut off as they are from communication with the world while pursuing their industry, the first knowledge they would have of the outbreak of war would be the swooping down on them of a British cruiser, and the Canadian Government's squadron of twelve fishery protection steamers, plying along the shores of Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, could capture St. Pierre within forty-eight hours, and in two days more gather in the entire French fishing fleet.

FRANCE'S NAVAL WEAKNESS.

Another assertion of the French writers is that the military force at St. Pierre could prevent England from communicating with Canada and utilizing the Canadian Pacific Railroad as a military adjunct. Of course, this is the merest gasconade; but it is exceeded by the statement, attributed to M. de Lanessan, that "the French torpedo-boats on the North America station can draw their reserve crews from among the fishermen of St Pierre and Miquelon." It is needless to say that M. de Lanessan never made any such statement, for the all sufficient reason that France never had a torpedo-boat in these waters, and that the only ships flying the tricolour about our coast are the second-class cruiser Isly, the corvette Fulton, and the armed transport Manche (an obsolete wooden ship), forming the fishery-protection squadron, to offset that of England Indeed, it was not until 1900 that France sent a modern ship here at all. Prior to that, they were all obsolete craft, and in 1898, when the monument to Champlain was unveiled at Quebec, France had to decline the invitation to send a ship there to honour the memory of her illustrious son because she had not a cruiser in those waters which was at all fit to compare with the British and American vessels gathered for the ceremony, and the contrast would have been too humiliating to French pride.

St Pierre could only become of strategic importance to France in the utterly impossible event of her acquiring a mastery of the whole Atlantic, and she has no warships in northern waters except during the summer, while Halifax, with its strong military garrison, lies within a day's steaming of the French colony and could overrun it within that period, at any time of the year, it must be evident that St. Pierre is the first of her possessions which would be lost to her if the two nations ever abandoned diplomacy for the sword. St. Pierre has but one part to play in the colonial economy of France; it is a shelter and supplying base for her oversea fishermen, and a depot for the drying and transfer of their catch. In a secondary degree it is a great smuggling centre, and it absorbs more French liquors and other products than any colony of any nation, proportionately, its trade being 240 dols. per head, while Canada's is but 80 dols., and Newfoundland's only 69 dols. All these surplus commodities are sent to "spoil the Egyptians," or to demoralize the Canadian and Newfoundland Customs receipts by the barefaced and widespread smuggling of which St. Pierre is the centre.

AN OPEN SORE.

The Newfoundlanders readily admit that France has fishery rights upon the western coasts of their island, and that she must be protected in the enjoyment of them by Great Britain, if she cannot be bought out by compensation in money or a cession of territory elsewhere.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT KIMBERLEY.

EULOGY OF CECIL RHODES.

FREE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE NEW COLONIES.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Kimberley, praised the late Mr. Rhodes and Lord Milner.

He declared that unless an alteration were made in the policy of the Cape that Colony would be left in the cold when Federation came.

LATER.

Mr. Chamberlain has left Kimberley on a trek to Bloemfontein. He is accompanied by Major Sir H. Goold Adams.

In his speech at Kimberley Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to Cecil Rhodes, who, he said, made a mistake, but was a great Englishman.

He hoped that in March a new legislative assembly would meet in Pretoria. He said that long before they anticipated they would find the concession of free institutions would be granted to those who were so recently bitter opponents.

WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

DESTROYER CUT IN TWO.

ACCIDENT DURING MANŒUVRES.

During some night operations in the Corfu Channel the cruiser Pioneer cut the destroyer Orwell in two. The fore part sank. Two men were killed and thirteen are missing.

The Pioneer towed the Orwell to Corfu stern first.

THE KANO EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE OF THE FORCE.

The expedition against the Emir of Kano left the advanced post of Zaria a fortnight ago. Six hundred troops from Lagos in southern Nigeria have gone to Northern Nigeria to form a reserve.

[The hostile attitude of the Emir of Kano, who has persisted in affording protection to the murderer of Captain Maloney, the British Resident at Keffi, and has stopped the movement of the southward caravans, has obliged the British authorities to take action. A force composed of 37 British officers, one British sergeant, 16 European civilians, and 1,050 men concentrated at Zaria, the nearest British post to Kano, which is about five days' march thence. The whole expedition is under the command of Colonel Morland, Commandant of Northern Nigeria, and with him go Major Festing, Major M'Clintock, and Major Cubitt. The force includes 100 mounted infantry, five 12 1-2 pounders, and seven Maxims. Troops will also be held in reserve both in Southern and Northern Nigeria.

A settlement with the Emir of Kano is recognised as urgently necessary, both on political and commercial grounds. Without it the operations of the Anglo-French Boundary Commissioners on the north-east frontier cannot be carried out.

It is hoped that the expedition will result in the suppression of the slave market at Kano, and in stopping the slave traffic by bringing the contiguous province under the administration of Sir F. Lugard. Resistance is expected, but the force is composed of seasoned soldiers. It is the largest yet engaged in this country, and is considered sufficient for its purpose.]

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

THE HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

U. S. AND FRANCE AGREED.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

Mr. Bowen has informed the Representatives of the Blockading Powers that in the event of the latter persisting in their rejection of his proposal he will inform other claimant Powers that Venezeula is being forced to yield to a plan seriously affecting their interests.

It is stated in Washington that France has already sounded the United States and ascertained that there is a strong resemblance between the American and French claims. Preferential treatment of the blockaders will impair the interests of both.

Diplomatic quarters in London maintain that France and other Powers are unlikely to raise difficulties as it is expected that Venezeula will satisfy them from other sources outside the assigned 30 per cent. from the Customs.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The answers of the Allies rejecting totally Mr Bowen's proposal for equality of treatment of all claimant powers have been received at Washington, but they have not yet been handed to Mr. Bowen.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND DISPUTE.

DELIMITATION TO PROCEED.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The Porte has sent orders to the Turkish Delegate to proceed with the delimitation of the Aden frontier in agreement with the British Delegate.

SIGNOR PRINETTI.

Signor Prinetti is making slow but favourable progress.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

RATIFIED BY BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY.

The Austrian Reichsrath has ratified the Sugar Convention.

Great Britain has communicated to Belgium her ratification of the sugar convention.

The Italian Parliament has also approved the convention.

THE JIBUTIL-HARRAR RAILWAY.

The departure of the French squadron to Jibutil has been countermanded.

LORD CRANBOURNE AND ALLIANCES.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

CO-OPERATING BUT NOT ALLIED.

Lord Cranbourne, speaking at Sheffield, said there was no alliance with Germany in Venezuela but co-operation similar to that between the Powers in China and elsewhere.

A real alliance was that with the Japanese which went to the very roots of our policy in the Far East, and would have the most momentous consequences in the future.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

ANXIETY AT TANGIER.

ABSENCE OF NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The absence of news from Fez for several days is causing anxiety at Tangier. The last news states that the Sultan's army and the rebels are face to face.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Advices have reached Madrid that the Pretender has routed the Sultan of Morocco who has taken refuge in Fez with fifty Caids.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, January 31, states :—

The Sultan of Morocco has accepted the pretender's challenge, and is concentrating for battle outside of Fez.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Baron Sternberg has presented his credentials to President Roosevelt.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AND THE ANGLO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said that it would be idle to affect ignorance of the unpopularity of the co-operation with Germany. The unfortunate utterances in the German Press and elsewhere in recent years have sunk deep into the minds and hearts of Englishmen. Policy ought not to be governed by sentiment alone nor because we had been deeply wounded should we allow ourselves to be blinded to the facts of the present situation.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The 1st Seaforths and the 74th Garrison Artillery have left Cairo for India.

NAVAL RESERVE FOR CANADA.

It is understood that the dominion Government will introduce a Bill establishing a Canadian Naval Reserve.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

AN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to Congress, dwelling upon the injury to international trade resulting from fluctuations in silver. The message recommends legislation, enabling America to cooperate with gold standard countries for the purpose of establishing the stability of silver.

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

The American Government proposes to appoint a Commission consisting of three financial experts representing the United States in an International Monetary Conference on the lines indicated by Mexico and China in their Notes or in any kind of international exchange of views promising success.

The Commission will not commit the United States to any charge in the currency system.

LORD CROMER AND EGYPT.

EULOGY BY THE "TIMES."

THE SUAKIN RAILWAY.

The "Times" prints a eulogistic article on Lord Cromer's speech. The article says that it is highly probable that the Railway to Suakin will be begun before long, and will go far to make the Soudan self-supporting, while benefiting Egyptian trade.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund in Calcutta yesterdy, Mr. Shirley Tremearne referred to the report of the Fund's actuary, Mr. Hardy, to the effect that the accumulated surplus is in equity the property of the members as a whole, and said that their object should now be to so adjust matters that the assets might gradually diminish until when the last pensioner died there would be little or nothing for Government to appropriate. He failed to see what benefit the fund could derive from connecting itself in any way with the new fund which the Government proposed should be started.

THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEM.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

ALLAHABAD JANUARY 31.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's," London correspondent, dated the 30th January, says:—

The French Yellow Book on Macedonia just published shows that M. Delcasse urged Russia to put forward a proposal for administrative reforms, at the same time telling the Turkish Ambassador that there was just time to save Macedonia for Turkey.

Turkey asked England to warn the agitators in Bulgaria.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, declared that Russia was the proper power to apply to in the circumstances, as force would probably be required.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

A DONATION OF £20,000.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 31.

Mr. Henry Phipps, partner of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is at present travelling in India, has placed at the disposal of the Viceroy a munificent donation of 100,000 dollars or £20,000 to be devoted by the Government of India to some object of practical benefit or scientific research that will promise enduring [illegible] The nature of this object will presently [illegible] in consultation between the Government [illegible] Mr. Phipps.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

AN ALLOWANCE OF FOUR LAKHS.

INSTALLATION OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31.

The following communique has been issued :—

The resignation of the Maharaja Holkar, owing to failing health, which was announced by him at a durbar held in Indore on the 31st January, was offered to the Government of India in August last, when the Maharaja, who had on several previous occasions expressed a similar desire addressed a formal request, of his own accord, to the Resident, to be permitted to resign the chiefship of the State and to live henceforward in retirement.

The request was complied with by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State, and arrangements were in progress for its early execution when his Highness specially asked that his retirement might be postponed until after the Delhi Durbar, at which he was anxious to be present as a ruling chief, and that he might make the announcement himself at a durbar to be held at Indore. The Viceroy had pleasure in acceding to both these requests, and the date of his resignation and the holding of the durbar was fixed by the Maharaja after consultation with his astrologers.

The ex-Maharaja will in future reside at Barwaha in a country palace he has built for himself on the banks of the Nerbudda, nearly fifty miles from Indore, and an annual allowance of four lakhs has been assured to him from the revenues of the State.

His only son and heir the Bala Sahib was installed upon the gadi as his successor, and the administration will be conducted by the existing council constituted as a Council of Regency under the presidency of the minister Rai Nanak Chand, C.I.E.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 31.

The Maharaja of Mysore and party returned from Delhi via Bombay this morning after spending some time in the latter city.

GARRISON PARADE AT BANGALORE.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAR MEDALS

Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley, commanding Madras, held a large dismounted parade of the troops in garrison this morning at which South African Medals were distributed to the 6th Dragoon Guards and the Essex Regiment in the presence of a large concourse of spectators In making the presentation Sir George made a short appropriate speech.

He also distributed the China Medals to one company of the 4th Madras Pioneers, the whole of this regiment marching in twelve miles from their camp to attend the ceremony.

Sir George Wolseley dined with the 6th Dragoon Guards last night and breakfasted with the 3rd Madras Lancers to-day.

INDIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA.

POPULARISING THE QUETTA-SEISTAN ROUTE.

REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1.

A rebate of seven-eighths of the Customs duty levied on goods imported into India is notified to be made on all goods exported to Persia by the Quetta-Seistan route without breaking bulk in transit.

THE DELHI DURBAR AND THE RAILWAYS.

The railway receipts during the first seventeen days of January, when the Delhi Durbar was going on, were six lakhs ahead of the receipts for the corresponding period last year.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.

The steamer Pudduko ta, ninety feet long, with twin screws and watertight compartments, has been launched from the yard of Messrs. John King and Company here. It is designed for taking passengers to and from the British India Co's. vessels at Tuticorin.

THE DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

The Devonian Society gave its annual dinner at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, last night. The Lieutenant-Governor was the guest of the evening. Sir Montague Turner presided.

CALCUTTA CYCLIST VOLUTEER CORPS.

A good start has been made with the Cyclist Volunteer Corps in Calcutta. Recruits are coming in well. Captain Lane Anderson commands the corps.

ENTERTAINMENT BY MAHARAJA TAGORE.

The Earl and Countess of Powis and the Earl of Durham were amongst the guests at a great entertainment given at Tagore Castle here, last night, by the young Maharaja.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is spending Sunday at Barrackpore with the Viceroy and Lady Curzon.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

Sir Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach arrive in Calcutta to-morrow.

THEFT BY A STATION-MASTER.

POONA, JANUARY 31.

The Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum has sentenced Govind Mandhan, station-master of Gokak, to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 51, or a further month's imprisonment, for stealing five bags of chillies from the good shed on the 11th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned a much needed increase of ten officers to the Military Accounts Department in India. Three of these new appointments will be distributed among the grades of Military Accountants, and the balance will go to the grades of Assistant Military Accountants.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 31.

Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, Bart., arrived this morning, and assumed Command of the Madras District. A salute of eleven guns was fired in his honour.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

Mr. Talati delivered an interesting lecture yesterday at Pachaiyappa's Hall, Madras, on how to tan and finish goat skins in chrome.

CRICKET.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. UNITED PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 31.

This match was begun at Allahabad to-day in fine weather. Key resumed his place, and Ridley was lucky enough to again win the toss. A bad start was made, Hornby and Hollins being out with only 18 on the board. Chinnery and Simpson-Hayward, however, improved matters, and added 100 runs before Chinnery was caught at third man off Wace for a dashing 60. Raphael and Key both proved useful partners to Simpson-Hayward who reached his hundred for the second time during the tour. He was out at 2 o'clock, having made his runs in 100 minutes. He hit 13 fours and played very well. The Authentics scored 240 runs in just over the two hours. After lunch a collapse took place, and the whole side was dismissed for 265. The Authentics batted one short as Williams missed his train, and will not get here till Sunday.

On going in to bat the United Provinces found run getting a difficult matter, Powys-Keck bowled the first three with splendid balls, and Simpson-Hayward followed this up by getting three clean bowled in two overs. Tomkinson then took the ball from Powys-Keck, and the unusual spectacle was witnessed of a lob bowler at each end. He, however, quickly got 3 wickets, and 9 wickets were down for 52. Scores :—

AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Chinnery, c Beasley, b Wace	60
Hornby, c and b Ali Hasan	0
Hollins, l b w, b Ali Hasan	5
Simpson-Hayward, c Ali Hasan, b Shafkat	100
Raphael, c Abid Hussain, b Hoare	22
Key, c and b Hoare	24
Tompkinson, not out	20
Kershaw, b Hoare	0
Heidlam, b Hoare	0
Powys-Keyk, c Shafkat, b Ali Hasan	0
Williams, absent	
Extras	34
Total	265

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ali Hasan	13	1	55	3
Shafkat	13	0	75	1
Wace	6	0	54	1
Hoare	10	0	47	4

UNITED PROVINCES.

FIRST INNINGS.

Wace, not out	9
Whatfort, b Powys-Keck	2
Pruce, b Powys-Keck	2
McConaghy, b Powys-Keck	2
Abid Hasain, b Simpson-Hayward	14
Ali Hasan, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Beasley, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Cotting, c Hornby, b Tomkinson	14
Hoare, l b w, b Tomkinson	4
Hill, b Tomkinson	0
Extras	5
Total (for 9 wickets)	52

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 31

The following are the results of to-day's races :—

ELGIN STAKES.

Goulme	Ray	1
Rickshaw	Carter	2

Won by eight lengths.

OUTRAM STAKES.

Clynder	Hoyt	1
Kellnerin	O'Neil	2
Tecoota	Peaton	3

SPRING STAKES.

Apricot	Ramshaw	1
Reveille	Lansdowne	2
Sweet Talk	W. Southall	3

LANSDOWNE STAKES.

Carrara	O'Neil	1
Promontory	Peaton	2

CURZON STAKES.

Kitty Lea	Ramshaw	1
Oberon	Robinson	2

Won by a neck.

RETIREMENT OF A BHAVNAGAR RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEBRUARY 1.

A representative meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in a grand shamiana erected in Victor Square to do honor to Mr. C. Carroll, retiring Traffic Superintendent of the Railway. Invitations were issued by the staff of the Traffic Department. Dewan Saheb P. D. Pattni, after being voted to the chair, eulogized the excellent work done by Mr. Carroll during his twenty years' tenure of office.

An address on behalf of the Traffic Department was then read by one of the railway officials. In the address the staff in feeling terms thanked Mr. Carroll for his invariably sympathetic attitude towards them, and praised him heartily for the many qualities of head and heart which specially distinguished him in his relations with all who had the privilege of serving under him.

An influential Jain merchant, Mr. Kooverji Anandji, on behalf of the mercantile class, expressed sincere thanks to Mr. Carroll for his considerate attitude towards them.

Mr. Carroll then delivered an excellently worded reply to the address. He heartily thanked the staff, the merchants, the Dewan Saheb, and the durbar officials for their friendliness and their good wishes. He especially mentioned the Maharaja Saheb for his kindness to him, and said how grateful he felt to all for their courtesy on this occasion as a mark of appreciation of his services on the railway.

The meeting then dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chairman and the usual distribution of garlands. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Carroll on their stepping into their carriage.

THE following members of the Board of Scientific Advice will attend the first meeting on the 6th February : Sir George Watt, Economic Section ; Sir John Elliot, Meteorology; Major Prain, Botany; Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Forests ; General St. J. Gore-Survey of India ; and Mr. Morrison, Agriculture, Mr. Miller, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will preside.

THE Police Commission concluded its sittings at Rangoon on Friday, when some important evidence was recorded, notably that of Mr. K. G. Burne, Additional Sessions Judge of the Pegu Division. Mr. Burne's idea is that, instead of extending the present establishment of superior officers, improvement might be obtained by establishing a central depot for police training, conducted on the same lines as the Forest School at Dehra and the Engineering College at Rurki, which should furnish the Department with a supply of adequately

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

THE Admiralty has called on the naval authorities at Devonport for a list of the first class and second class cruisers in the Reserve now ready for the pennant in order that one may be selected to replace the "Highflyer," flagship of the East Indies Squadron. This disposes effectively of the rumour that the armoured cruiser "Warspite" was to replace the flagship, inasmuch as her repairs cannot be effected under eight or nine months. There are some fifteen cruisers from which to make a selection in the Reserve.

Lieutenant Arthur E. Silvertop, R. N., has been appointed to the "Highflyer" for special service as Torpedo Lieutenant. This officer has been close on twelve years in the Navy, and lately qualified in Torpedo duties on the "Vernon," Torpedo schoolship, Portsmouth. It is a regrettable fact that docking accommodation in the East Indies has not kept pace with the modern needs of the Navy. In short, it is little better than it was half a century ago. At the present time there is not a single dock between Malta and Hongkong—a distance of 6,020 miles—capable of taking in a first class cruiser of up to date build. There is no reason why Bombay and Calcutta docks should not be brought up to date at a small cost. The shadows of coming trouble in the Persian Gulf will make this an abolute necessity.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CAPE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to reply in a few words to the comments upon my letter of the 31st ultimo. Mr. Douglass, the Minister of the Public Works at the Cape, charges me with a policy of boycott, but surely, Sir, we need not lend our money to people we do not like, nor need we trade with those we do not trust.

If his Majesty's Government "will not permit any money derived from Imperial sources to be employed in the compensation of rebels under any circumstances," as Mr. Chamberlain informed me on the eve of his departure, why should we, the British public, allow our money to be used for any anti-British purposes.

I am no boycotter. I do not propose to interfere with the daily existence of the people at the Cape, but I do not see why we should lend our money to support the Bond.

Mr. Douglass, who has already made himself notorious by his foolish attacks on Lord Milner, goes on to suggest that it is the "millionaires" who are "endeavouring to apply presure by trying to prevent the Cape from raising loans in England."

Will you permit me to inform Mr. Douglass that it is not the millionaires only who are opposed to his proposed loan, but primarily the opposition to the loan emanates from the "Man in the Street," whom I have the honour to represent. The "Man in the Street" will not support the millionaire on this occasion if the millionaire attempts to issue the loan, and consequently the loan will not be brought out, as was intended last week.

I notice that the "Cape Times" admits that the present Ministry is invertebrate. Are we to be asked to lend our money to an Invertebrate Ministry?

It is urged, I see, by the Editor of the same paper, that any opposition to the Cape Loans is bound to punish the Loyalists more than the disloyal. Let me suggest that this is a superficial argument. The up-country Cape farmer, generally a Boer, is more and more concerned every day as to the price of forage, stock, and transport, and the price of these depends very much on the credit of the Cape. Let me put it in a classical formula, in a double-barrelled "crystal."

1. Every vote for the Bond is a vote against the credit of the Cape.

2. Every vote against the credit of the Cape depreciates the price of forage, stock, and transport.

The Afrikander Bond helped to lead Presidents Steyn and Kruger to their ruin and to destroy the two Republics. Let the voter at the Cape beware lest the Bond bring bankruptcy to that Colony. All voters at the Cape are equally concerned, both Boer and British, and if they will join hands and give us a Coalition Government we can trust, we shall be delighted to resume business negotiations with them. All I suggest is that here at home we should keep our money to ourselves until after the next General Election at the Cape.—I am &c.

JAMES LESLIE WANKLYN.

House of Commons, January 14.

OILING THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can assure your correspondent "Broker" that the experiment of oil on the road between the Floral Fountain and the National Bank has proved a marked success. The dust or sand that now lies on one side of the road should be swept off and carried away if the road sweepers did even a little bit of their work. Compare this short piece with the rest of the Esplanade or any other road, and you will at once perceive that it is much smoother, more springy, and altogether in better repair. The oil was amalgamated with it fully six weeks ago, and the way is as smooth and unworn as possible still. The only disadvantage in this treatment is that for for the first few days the road is sticky and, perhaps, pneumatic tyres might suffer from going over it. The smell at the same stage may be objected to, but it is clean and wholesome, and in that marvellously different to other and more permanent smells in Bombay. Will the Municipality treat other parts of our well-worn roads in a similar fashion soon ?—Yours, etc.,

PROGRESS.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

THE question of irrigation rights on the Perso-Afghan border, which Major McMahon's Commission is to deal with, will not be simplified by recent developments due to heavy floods in the Helmand. It was owing to the drying up of that river, in consequence of a long drought in Central Afghanistan, that the trouble between Seistanis and Afghans originally arose. The inundation canals in Seistan remained empty, and there was no fertilisation of the soil which is usually flooded. Now the Helmand has unexpectedly come down in full flood, bunds have been swept away, and a large area on both sides of the frontier must be under water. In such circumstances it will be rather difficult to decide claims as to land, and the right to make canals by either party concerned in the dispute, while practical demarcation work will be a troublesome matter. If the cold weather storms from Persia give more rain, as seems likely, the difficulties will increase, and the Mission may have to possess its soul in patience until the floods subside. The abundant water-supply may, however, lessen the local ill-feeling which would not have arisen at all had not the Helmand dried up last summer.—"Pioneer."

THE "Figaro" announces that the French Asiatic Committee is considering the establishment of a Franco-Chinese School in the capital of Sze-chuan, where it would prepare the way for the spread of French economic energy.

THERE are complaints from English schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in the Transvaal who ventured out there at the invitation of the Colonial Office and the English Education Department. The teachers have been at work about two years, but have been unable to obtain any Government ratification of their position. They have no written agreements of service, and such verbal agreements as were made with them are said not to have been observed. The Director of Education tells them that it has been decided that no one under the rank of inspector is to be eligible to enjoy the privileges of a civil servant. "Privileges" mean a pension. An inspector is paid £500 a year, with £15 a month for travelling expenses and a house. The sum of £15 a month is more than the average salary paid to women teachers, and yet rent and prices are so high that £15 a month is barely equivalent to £5 a

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

MR. BALFOUR'S ILLNESS.

THE Prime Minister is, I regret to say, again laid up with what is mildly called a chill, and although the doctor's assurance that the right hon. gentleman's condition is not serious is accepted implicitly the public cannot help feeling a little anxious when they see how liable Mr. Balfour is to influenza, for that I suppose is really what he is suffering from. After assisting at the wedding of Mr. Brodrick, the Premier went down to join the house party at Chatsworth. It was his intention to proceed straight from Derbyshire to Whittinghame, but he was summoned to town by the King who has been spending the week in London. Mr. Balfour came up to the Metropolis on Saturday and spent the week end at Panshanger as the guest of Earl and Countess Cowper. He was not looking well when he went to Hertfordshire, and he looked worse when he returned to Downing Street on Monday. He, however, saw the King, as arranged, at Buckingham Palace soon after his Majesty's arrival the same evening from Sandringham. He had promised to attend a meeting in Edinburgh on Tuesday, but this engagement had to be abandoned, and Mr. Balfour has not left the house since he came back from seeing the King. On Tuesday morning a bulletin stated that there had been a slight rise of temperature which necessitated his confinement to bed. The latest bulletin informs us that the right hon. gentleman is going on well, but he still keeps to his apartments, though it is reported that he is not actually in bed. In any case, his medical advisers are wise not to allow him to run any unnecessary risks in this terribly inclement weather, which is so trying to all but the very robust. It would be ungracious when Mr. Balfour is in the hands of doctors to dwell upon the daily-increasing criticism indulged in at the expense of the Government of which he is the head, but it would be idle to ignore the fact that he has hitherto failed to realise the hopes of those who hailed his accession to the Premiership on the somewhat mysterious retirement of Lord Salisbury, and that the right hon. gentleman shares with Lord Lansdowne the disgust all feel at the continuation of this wretched Venezuelan business. Mr. Balfour's illness has again directed attention to the paucity of strong capable statesmen on the Government side. With the exception of Mr. Chamberlain there is no man in the ministry who is regarded by the nation as fit for the post of Premier should anything happen to Mr. Balfour, and the eyes of many, it is no exaggeration to say, are turned almost wistfully to India. By his splendid management of the Coronation Durbar, Lord Curzon has undoubtedly enhanced his already high reputation amongst his countrymen at home, and it is by no means uncommon to hear people of light and leading regretting that he is not at the present moment a member of the Cabinet. What is our loss is India's gain.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND AMERICA.

The sudden retirement or recall of Herr von Holleben, German Ambassador, is another effect of the Venezuelan imbroglio, or rather it may be said that the ill-starred alliance in which this country has been involved, goodness knows why, is the last straw that has broken the camel's back. All things considered we in England have no reason to be cast down by Herr von Holleben's downfall, but now we know, as we do know, that he has merely been made the scape-goat for the Kaiser's anti-English policy one cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy for the ex-ambassador who treated Lord Pauncefote so badly. I have said the Kaiser's anti-English policy, and there can be little doubt that visits to English royal palaces and smiles to Boer leaders notwithstanding William II has been intriguing against this country in the United States. The evidence of this partly comes from a man whose sources of information are unimpeachable. I refer to the New York correspondent of the "Times," who says :—

"At least so long ago as 1898 the Emperor seems to have conceived the plan of alienating England and the United States. It was probably much earlier, but then it took definite shape. It is difficult to see how Dr. von Holleben could have sent the account he did of Lord Pauncefote's action with reference to Spain unless he understood that the Emperor wished to have a statement he could use against England. In dealing with that matter I have always preferred to consider Dr. von Holleben as the instrument, not as the original author, of those astounding perversions of facts. They did some mischief. They gave Anglophobe journals a pretext for calumnies against England. They hastened Lord Pauncefote's death. But if the Emperor believes that kind of advantage worth the discredit it brings, let him consider what has happened since. The reaction against those perfidies from Berlin has been one cause of American distrust of Germany and of her Emperor."

In a later message Mr. Smalley speaks with even greater plainness. "The Emperor," he says, "set him (Dr. von Holleben) a task which he failed to perform. He was to win American good will for Germany and estrange the United States from England. It was an impossible task. American good will to Germany may be had at a price, but not at the price of alienation from England. There is enough friendship there for both, though in differing degrees. There is none at all for him, be he Ambassador or Emperor, who thinks to secure it by underhand means, by intrigue, by supplying 'cooked' news to complaisants and therefore unimportant newspapers, by clumsy compliments, or by clumsily disguised ambitions, notoriously incompatible with settled American policy. The Emperor's purpose being what it was, Dr. von Holleben was not a good agent for that purpose. But no agent could accomplish what the Kaiser wished. The real responsibility for what he dislikes in the present relations between Germany and the United States rests, not on Dr. von Holleben, but on himself."

It appears that the Kaiser is very much put out by Rudyard Kipling's bitter but true poem "The Rowers." Lord Charles Beresford who for once, at all events, is out of sympathy with the immense majority of his countrymen, shares the Kaiser's dislike of Mr. Kipling's latest poetical effort, though not precisely for the same reason. Lord Charles thinks the verses in bad taste, remarking "If you are going to fight, fight like gentlemen ; don't nag like fishwomen." Another statement attributed by the same interviewer to Lord Charles is attracting much attention on both sides of the Atlantic, and may lead to mischief. He roundly declares that England and Germany sent ships out not to whip Venezuela because of a debt but to attack the Monroe Doctrine.

THE OLD MASTERS AND THE SOCIETY OF OIL-PAINTERS.

Two public exhibitions of pictures were opened during the past week, namely, the thirty-fourth Winter Exhibition of the Old Masters, at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, and the twentieth Exhibition of the Society of Oil-Painters, 191, Piccadilly. The Exhibition at the Royal Academy is one of the most interesting ever held there. Not less than 28 Cuyp's are on view, and gallery No. IV. is entirely filled with them. Of course Albert Cuyp is one of the "Old Masters," and one of the greatest figures in the history of modern painting in Europe, but I must confess that not a single one of his landscapes, or cattle pieces, or sacred subjects, such as "Christ entering Jerusalem" raised the slightest desire in me to possess them. They are all thin in colour, and while academical, they have no fascination, at least for me. The one triumph of the collection is No. 84 "Portrait of a Girl," lent by the Earl of Northbrook, a full length typical Dutch child, standing upright, and looking straight out of the canvas at the spectator, holding up a rose in her right hand, a red rose, but not redder than her blooming ruddy cheeks. Her dress is dull green, slashed with yellow, and her large white collar and cuffs, and little white apron are beautifully laced after the Dutch fashion of the period. It is a most captivating masterpiece, and worth all the rest

"Dutch Girl," lent by Mrs. Ferrot, and hung as a "pendant" to Lord Northbrook's, but it is not a patch on his Lordship's "gem." There are no Vincent Claudes to compare with Cuyp, but there are several glowing Turners, but even in his earlier manner he as far transcends Cuyp in technique and magic as in his later, illustrated by his "Modern Italy," lent by the Corporation of Glasgow, he excels Claude, against whom he deliberately pitted himself, in virility of conception, and force of imagination. There are also several Richard Wilsons, whose landscapes are Cuyps watered down almost to inanity. It is refreshing to turn from them to the Cronies, De Windts, Atmans, and Chalons, and again to the Constables, Creswicks, Mullers and Linnells. Truly, England may be proud of her landscape painters living and dead, who in every exhibition hold their own against the world. I say nothing of the Gainsborough landscapes exhibited, for they are utterly without individuality, unless it be in his exceedingly conventional manner of painting in trees, and they all seem to have been the idle experiments of his idlest hours. In Gallery III, devoted to portraits and subject canvasses, there are fine portraits by Vandyk, Rembrandt, Rubens, (Elizabeth Brandt), and others that are in no way fine by Rubens, Murillo, Veronese, and other names of traditional fame, and again there are fine portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and charming ones by George Romney; but the two portraits in the room, that at once concentrate your attention and bite into your memory for ever, are Rubens's "Elizabeth Brandt," done in his familiar style, and that entitled a "Dutch Servant Girl" (No. 59), lent by Mr. Locket Agnew. It is a half figure, looking out merrily at the spectator, the left hand holding a tankard from which she has evidently just taken a deep draught. Her dress in blue, and the red cap on her head gives the final touch of eclat to a most powerful and life-like portrait.

In the "Water Colour Room," the most notable paintings, all in oils, are by our British artists of a younger generation; the masterful coast scenes of John Brett, A. R. A., including his "Norman Archipelago" which attracted so much notice about 15 years ago in the Royal Academy; the sea-scapes of Henry Moore, R. A., and several woodland views by Vicat Cole, R. A., all of which make one deeply regret the loss to English Art of these prematurely deceased artists. There are also 38 landscapes from Italy and Greece, by the late Matthew Ridley Corbett, remarkable for their poetical quality; but, to my own mind, wanting in virility. At the Society of Water Colours one realises to the full the immense volume of the ability in oil-painting displayed by the rising generation of British artists. The 391 paintings shown illustrate every variety of artistic ability, true draughtmanship, mastery in "composition"; dexterity in the handling of the brush, the finest sensibility in the harmonious arrangement of colours, and great fertility of invention. I have dwelt too long on the Old Masters, to say much about our future masters in the British School of oil-painting; but I must note that one of the first pictures to arrest attention on entering the Gallery is the one (89) entitled "The Lonely Splendour of Royal Discontent," by Mrs. Margaret Murray Cooksley. It represents a Byzantine, or for that it might be a late Egyptian Princess arrayed in the utmost glory of gemmed jewellery and tissues of wrought gold. It was at once bought up; and possibly its purchaser was not altogether uninfluenced in his choice of this exquisite piece of colouring by its pertinence to the royal tragedy at Dresden. I must also notice the masterly portrait of Mrs. Forbes Robertson by Mr. Jacomb-Hood, who all your readers will by this time know as the artist of the "Graphic" at the late Coronation Durbar. I have been particular to refer to these exhibitions at some length; for while all sorts of concerts in London are run after in overflowing crowds by good English folk returning from India and the Colonies, exhibitions of pictures are apt to be entirely overlooked by them, except the great one every summer at Burlington House. But the truth is that there are always several exhibitions of pictures going on in London all the year round, and they are always of the greatest interest; while special exhibitions, as of the Old Masters, or any one deceased Master, are most instructive for the more serious students of the art of painting; while the immense advantage of them is that there is only one price of entry, namely a shilling, that you can walk about or sit still as you please, that you speak to your friends who may be present, and that refreshments at reasonable prices are close at hand.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Churchmen in Western India—and many people who are not Churchmen—will hear with pleasure that Dr. MacArthur has received permission to return to his diocese. The other day the Bishop addressed a general meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and in the course of his remarks mentioned the above interesting fact, He had, he said, been kept at home by illness, but he had that morning been informed that he might go back, as he was most anxious to do his work. Bishop MacArthur after referring to the work of the Society in the Western Presidency alluded to the possibility of his being able to start a scheme for the provision of a cathedral in Bombay "which should be worthy of so fine a city." It must be said that architecturally the "Cathedral" of Bombay has not much to recommend it, and I do not wonder that Dr. MacArthur wishes to replace the present edifice, built as a garrison church close upon 200 years ago, with a structure more in keeping with the reputation of the most handsome city in the East. I should think that some old Bombayites would be glad to contribute towards so desirable an object. What is to my mind, perhaps, the most interesting, possibly the only interesting feature of the Bombay Cathedral, is its monuments to the departed, but these no doubt will be carefully preserved.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I recently mentioned how greatly concerned were the friends of Mr. W. H. Propert at the insidious malady from which that exceptionally popular man has been suffering for some time past. Apropos the following announcement which I have cut from yesterday's issue of the "Times" will be read with interest by many of your readers:—"Propert—Marshall.—On the 14th instant at St. John the Evangelist's Church, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, by the Rev. J. B. Booth, Curate of Christ Church, Down-street, assisted by the Rev. Gilbert S. Karney, M. A., Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's Church, William Henry Propert, late Indian Civil Service (Bombay), to Constance Emily, daughter of late Rev. B. A. Marshall, M. A., Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle."

One of the news agencies issued the other day a somewhat alarming statement the effect of which was that Sir Thomas Barlow had told the new Archbishop of Canterbury to go to a warm climate. Lest there should be any misunderstanding, I hasten to explain that Sir Thomas Barlow is a medical practitioner of the highest respectablity, and that the warm climate he referred to is merely that of the Lower Pyrenees. But news agencies should be more careful.

The senior members of the European community of Bombay, will read with mixed feelings a certain paragraph that appears in this week's "Truth" with reference to a man who once filled an important position in your city, and who has, it seems, since fallen upon evil days. The paragraph is as follows:—"One E. Vaughan Jordan has lately been writing appeals for financial assistance from 168, Shepherd's Bush Road, one of the most recent subjects of his attention being an officer to whom the appeal was addressed at the United Service Club. Jordan states that he was formerly in India for several years, was a member of the Bombay Club and the Club of Western India, Poona, and was one of the founders of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club; but having been involved in misfortune by the failure of South African Companies and having lost sight of his old Indian friends, he is compelled to appeal to strangers for the means of subsistence. There is no doubt that he is a systematic begging-letter writer, as similar appeals have been in circulation for about two years past; and he also shows the practised hand in the fact that 168 Shepherd's Bush Road is an accommodation address, his residence being elsewhere." Then follows some observations about begging-letter writing as a profession. The E Vaughan Jordan that some of us knew in Bombay in the eighties was not perhaps universally popular, but he possessed great ability, and his downfall is one more proof that it is by no means only the physically and intellectually unfit who come down in the world.

THE AMIR AND THE VICEROY.

HABIBULLAH'S PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

The rumour which obtained currency in Peshawar that the Amir of Kabul was about to visit India very soon, presumably in response to an invitation from the Viceroy, was an intelligent anticipation of events. February is not a good month for travelling in Afghanistan, as the winter still has its hold upon the country; and, really, not until early April can marching be done in comfort. As we know, Habibullah signified his intention some time ago of following in his father's footsteps in the matter of visiting India, but he could give no definite idea as to dates, inasmuch as State business was claiming his attention, and apparently he did not feel equal to leaving his capital at once. It may be remembered that Abdur Rahman had been over fourteen years on the throne before he met Lord Dufferin at Rawalpindi in the spring of 1885, and he had been fully occupied during that period in consolidating his power after first driving Ayub Khan out of Afghanistan. Habibullah, of course, succeeded to a kingdom which had been reduced to complete order, and he had had experience in administrative work during his father's lifetime; but Kabul politics have sudden and surprising developments on occasion, and a new ruler cannot afford to absent himself at the outset of his reign for even a few weeks. In spite of reports to the contrary, Habibullah has so far had to face no serious complications, though he has made concessions to the army which Abdur Rahman would probably have refused. His favouritism towards the family of the late Yahiya Khan threatened to raise trouble for a time, but this danger seems now to have passed and the relations between his Highness and his near relatives are cordial enough. If he has indeed the intention of visiting India during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, we should think that he will choose the autumn rather than the spring of this year in which to make his journey. There would be less risk in his leaving Kabul at the end of September than at any other time of the year, as he would return just as winter was beginning, and the Afghans usually are on their best behaviour during the season of frost and snow. The main difficulty which his Highness would have to face would be to arrange for the conduct of Government during the six weeks or so that he would be away from Kabul. His actual stay in India would probably be only a week or ten days, and one solution would be for him to move his court down to Jellalabad, which is within easy reach of the British frontier. Then he could make his visit to Rawalpindi, say, without much anxiety, the conduct of affairs at Kabul being made over to some trusted Sardar devoted to his interest. There are doubtless several subjects which would be the better for personal discussion between the Viceroy and the Amir, as the interchange of views solely by means of correspondence can never be satisfactory; and if the visit takes place eventually, good should certainly result from it.—"Pioneer."

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But the Newfoundlanders are equally prompt to maintain that France should not be allowed to construe these treaties to her own advantage, disregarding the reasonable and natural construction which an unbiassed observer would place on them. These rights on the Newfoundland coast are now admittedly almost valueless, as the French are slowly but surely evacuating the coast until there now remain but a handful of them, yet they insist upon as liberal an interpretation of their claims as in the days when they numbered thousands. They pursue their smuggling traffic almost with impunity, and they act as if they were the sovereigns of the soil. The colony contends that it has borne with this state of things long enough, and has had its progress along the lines of development retarded altogether too much, for a continuance of such conditions. It therefore asks that the Imperial Cabinet, relieved as it is from the stress of difficulty in South Africa, will do something to protect the people of the oldest British colony. These are no fanciful wrongs, technical and unimportant, which affect our people, but oppression and misrule of a character to make the blood boil in a Briton's veins. Our fisher-folk have been subjected to every indignity by the French, hampered and thwarted on every hand to satisfy the whims of this handful of interlopers, and studiously misrepresented in their appeals for relief, but now they are expecting better treatment, as the outlanders in the Transvaal eventually had the whole power of the Empire exerted on their behalf. A little of the same sturdy spirit infused into England's dealing with France on this matter would soon ensure an ending to the French shore question and allow Newfoundland a free hand to work out her destiny unhampered by the French troubles which are causing constant difficulty now.

No other colony of the Empire is thus circumstanced, and it is difficult to see why Newfoundland has not been freed from these clogs long ago, as she would have been if the imperial authorities had only acted with a proper spirit of determination to uphold her rights. But these have been regularly sacrificed in order to maintain a good understanding with France, whose susceptibilities have evidently been regarded as of more importance than the rights of a whole colony of British subjects. Thanks to Mr. Chamberlain, though, a more becoming spirit has been worked up in official circles in England of late, and this will probably find adequate expression in a more aggressive or determined stand on behalf of this colony. It is an anomaly that our people should live in a state of virtual bondage as regards the French shore when every other spot of British territory the whole world round is without any territorial difficulties. An Imperial statesman like Mr. Chamberlain can do the Empire no greater service than that of settling this question, and healing the open sore that has left Newfoundland enfeebled and miserable for so many decades.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SURADA.

The transport Surada, Captain D. L. Nielson, which sailed from Bombay on the 15th January for Aden, with the Abbottabad Mountain Battery and details for the Somaliland Expedition, returned to Bombay on Saturday from Aden with the following passengers:—Mrs. Bomonjee and 2 children, Mrs. De Souza and 4 children, Mrs. Balkrishna and 2 children, Mr. W. G. B. Wartake, Mr. N. Shirlal, 18 details R. A., and 165 deck. During the voyage she experienced strong wind and sea till two days from Bombay.

TROOPS FOR KARACHI.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kistna, captain T.M. Whitehead, which sailed on Saturday for Karachi. conveyed the undermentioned details:—Lieut Armitage, West Yorks; Lieut J. J. Mills; A. O. Department; one warrant officer, 32 men rank-and-file, and 8 women.

At the monthly conclave of a rural council it was decided that an honorarium be awarded to the secretary, whose fidelity had won the esteem of all. One worthy member put an amendment as follows:—"Gentlemen, our faithful secretary really don't need such a thing. If we give'm a honorarium he couldn't pay it. I propose we give him some money instead."

A Liverpool correspondent telegraphs:—As a proof that cotton planting and raising in West Africa is to be developed, there arrived in Liverpool the other day about 60 negroes—with their wives and children—from Georgia, United States, who are on their way to Liberia to commence cotton raising, farming, &c. They have been reared on cotton plantations of America, and understand fully the growth and methods of raising, and are hopeful that they will have a prosperous time in West Africa. They state they are going to try their luck, and have paid their own passage money. The negroes possess considerable intelligence. Each of the males, including the boys, had a rifle among his kit.

A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY AT LANAULIE.

The Parsees regard the laying the foundation-stone or consecration of a new Tower of Silence as an event of great importance among them; and to this belief must be ascribed the presence of many hundreds of them at Lanaulie yesterday morning, when a new, or rather the first, Tower of Silence was consecrated there. It is a common belief among Parsees that attendance at such a ceremony is an act of great piety, and that the person, who is fortunate enough to be present at seven ceremonies of the kind, obtains a passport to paradise. Parsees who died at Lanaulie had their corpses removed for disposal in the Towers of Silence in Bombay or Poona; but as the Parsee population of the hill station increased in numbers, a need was felt for a Tower of Silence there. It has a minor fire-temple or "agiary" and a sanitarium; but the Parsee residents experienced considerable difficulty in the disposal of their dead. They accordingly sent in November, 1900, a memorial to Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E., requesting him to undertake the execution of the work. This he willingly did, with the result that, owing to his influence and personal exertion, a fund of about Rs. 20,000 was raised among the Parsees for building the Tower of Silence. The foundations of the structure were laid on the 29th December, 1901, and the work has been completed in little over a year.

A necessary adjunct to a structure of the kind is a "saggree," i. e., a small edifice with a circular chunam roof, where the sacred fire is perennially kept alive to diffuse its sacred rays in the direction of the "tower." For this "saggree" Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla had contributed Rs. 4,500; and the structure was completed. Bai Meherbai Hormusjee Allbless had contributed Rs. 1,000 for a well, another necessary adjunct to a "tower"; and the well had been built. Bai Sunabai, widow of Mr. Rustomjee Ratanjee Contractor, had paid the cost of building a wall round the "tower" and land belonging to it; and Bai Gulbai, wife of Khan Bahadur Murzban, had presented to the trustees of the tower about twenty-five acres of land for their purposes. All these works had been executed under the supervision of Khan Bahadur Murzban, by a committee composed of Messrs. Savakshah Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Dosabhoy Hormusjee Bhadhar, Fakirjee Dinshah, Khan Saheb Pestonjee Dorabjee Adarianwalla, and Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the energetic secretary of the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds. The late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit (first Baronet), the sons of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mr. Shapurje Burjorjee Bharucha, etc., had made valuable contributions to the "tower" fund.

At the request of Khan Bahadur Murzban, Mr Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, had arranged to start eight special trains to Lanaulie yesterday morning for the convenience of Parsees; and up to Saturday evening over 3,500 tickets had been sold at the Victoria Terminus. A large number of Parsees had left two or three days before to avoid the rush of Sunday morning; and every available place in Lanaulie and even Khundalla was occupied by them for a temporary residence. The road from the Lanaulie railway station to the "tower" takes from twenty to twenty-five minutes; and carts had been provided by the committee for the conveyance, free of cost, of all ladies and children to the "tower." Near the "tower" had been erected a large shamiana for the visitors to witness the consecration ceremonies. Further on was erected another shamiana in which meals were to be given for the visitors by Mr. Pestonjee Nasserwanjee Pavree at a moderate charge Refreshment-rooms and tea and coffee shops had also been provided. Arrangements had been made for the special convenience of ladies and gentlemen. Some of the preliminary ceremonies connected with the "tower" and the "saggree" were performed under the superintendence of Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspjee Jamaspasana, of Bombay, on Saturday morning; while certain other ceremonies connected with the "tower" were performed by a pair of Parsee priests for four days previously, during which the "tower" and its environments were closed to all comers, including Parsees. The "tower" is about 96 feet in circumference, and its walls stand about 40 feet above ground. The well inside the "tower" is about 9 feet deep, and the total cost comes to about Rs. 10,000. There are stone slabs provided inside the "tower" for twenty-six Parsee dead. The final consecration ceremony was performed by Dastur Kaikhosru at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, after which a thanksgiving service was held, followed by an address by the Dastur on the sanctity and utility of Towers of Silence. A report on the work of the committee was then read by Khan Bahadur Murzban, in which special mention was made of the valuable assistance rendered to the committee by Mr. Cooverjee Dhanjibhoy Contractor, Mr. Nadirshah Nowrojee Poonegar, Mr. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pastagia, and others. An address and a shawl were presented to Khan Bahadur Murzban on behalf of the Parsee residents of Lanaulie and shawls were also presented to Dastur Kaikhosru, to the officiating priests, and others. Finally the "tower" was declared open, and the visitors went round and threw gold and silver coins into the well inside, after which they proceeded to the shamianas erected for their convenience. Most of them returned to Bombay by the special trains.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, February 1.

Sunday.—Barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Burma and North-East and Central India. The depression lying over the head of the Bay yesterday has nearly filled up, but is affecting the weather in Upper Burma, where it is cloudy, and feebly unsettled, and few light showers have been received. Few showers have also fallen in Lower Bengal, Upper Brahmaputra Valley, and Tenasserim. Chittagong has received 1 1-2 inches and Barisal and Mergui half an inch. Skies are cloudy in Simla and the Mussurie Hills and in the adjacent districts, but this probably is of very little importance and is not due to any definite disturbance.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure shows a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and at Secunderabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradient are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is in large defect of normal in the Punjab, the Indus Valley and Rajputana and at Neemuch, and the minimum 5° to 10° in defect in Sind and at Sirsa, Jaipur, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Neemuch. The maximum varied from 96° at Cuddapah to 52° at Lahore and the minimum from 34° at Jacobabad to 75° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Rajkot, Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Light showers fell at Lahore and Agra and a few drops at Dwarka.

Weather.—A small area of low pressure seems to exist in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and at and about Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Elsewhere weather is fine and settled.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"Depression from Persia has entered West India. It is shallow and diffused and covers a large area. Light snow has fallen in Baluchistan, Kashmir and Upper India hills."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th January, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·967
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	71·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·4
Dew Point	58·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·1
General Directions of wind.*	E, NNE, WE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	206

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

LICENSES FOR HACK VICTORIAS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling heard at the High Court, on Friday, arguments on an appeal by the Police Commissioner from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who, in September last, disposed of the rule issued at the instance of Taja Noora, an owner of hack victorias, calling upon the Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, to show cause why licenses should not be issued to the respondent for his ten victorias. His lordship decided the rule in favour of the respondent and ordered the Police Commissioner to pay half his costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble for the respondent, Taja Noora.

The grounds on which the appeal was based were that the learned Judge had erred in ordering the appellant to grant licenses in respect of the ten victorias of the respondent, that he had erred in holding that the real and only ground on which the licenses had been refused was that the victorias did not conform to the pattern which Mr. Hartley Kennedy had made; that he erred in holding that the question was whatever the Commissioner of Police was justified in requiring all hack victorias to comply with a sealed pattern; that the learned Judge should have held that the appellant had inspected the victorias and formed the opinion that, by reason of their construction, they were unfit for the conveyance of the public, having regard to the class of vehicle, the number of horses by which they were to be drawn, and the number of passengers for which licenses were required, and that in consequence of such opinion the appellant was justified in refusing to grant the licenses, that the learned Judge had erred in holding that the fitness of the conveyance alone could be considered apart from the question of the class and number of horses by which the vehicle should be drawn and that the order was contrary to law and the evidence.

The lower court, in giving judgment on the rule, said that the Police Commissioner had refused licenses applied for on the ground that the conveyances did not conform to the pattern introduced by Mr. Hartley-Kennedy. The word "conveyance" had no reference to the quality of the horses, but it only meant the carriage. The Police Conveyance Act did not give the Commissioner power to fix the pattern of a public conveyance, and the Police Commissioner had no power to refuse to license a carriage which was entirely new and well-fitted. His lordship ordered the Commissioner to issue licenses to the respondent forthwith, and ordered him to pay half his costs.

The respondent, in his petition to the lower court, stated that he earned his living by owning and plying for hire a number of hack victorias in Bombay. In March 1902 he applied to Mr. Gell to grant him licenses under Sections 2 and 6 of the Bombay Police Act, and produced the victorias for inspection and orders, but the Police Commissioner refused to grant the licenses applied for. He was advised that, on the true construction of the provisions of the Act, the Police Commissioner had no power to refuse to grant the licenses except under the proviso to Section 6 of the Act, and it was therefore incumbent on the Police Commissioner to grant the respondent licenses for his 10 victorias, and his refusal was illegal. The respondent was unable to ascertain the existence of any rules authorising the Police Commissioner to prescribe a pattern to be conformed to by all owners of conveyances intended to be plied for hire, and he would further contend that any rule purporting to give such authority was ultra vires and of no effect. The respondent had, before the completion of the victorias, purchased costly horses to work the same, but owing to the refusal he had been put to a considerable loss, and his personal rights to earn a living by plying for hire the said victorias had been seriously injured. Under the circumstances he prayed for an order directing the Police Commissioner to grant the respondent the necessary licenses applied for.

Mr. Gell, in his affidavit in reply, stated that he had been Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay for upwards of 21 years. It had been the object of successive Commissioners of Police in Bombay to improve the class of public conveyances in the interests of the public, and with that object changes from time to time had been introduced in the style of the conveyances. Victorias were introduced so far back as 1882, but in compliance with the wishes of the public, the pattern was altered in 1893 so as to carry four passengers. That pattern continued to be in use till 1899, when it became apparent that the class of horses obtainable and used was not fit to carry such a heavy type of victoria, and it became necessary, in the opinion of Mr. Hartley Kennedy, the then Commissioner of Police, to reduce the carrying capacity of public victorias to three passengers, and to take steps to see that conveyances lighter in weight should be introduced. Mr. Hartley Kennedy then decided that no new conveyance thereafter built of the old pattern should be licensed. The respondent had admitted that the victorias for which he had asked licenses were of the old obsolete pattern, condemned by Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Gell said that he was justified in refusing to license a style of victorias, which, in his opinion, was undesirable and unfit as a public conveyance in Bombay, having regard to the interests and the wants of the public and the quality of the horses obtainable and available for use in Bombay in public conveyances. Actuated by those considerations, he had exercised his discretion and refused to grant the respondent the licenses applied for.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of Counsel, reserved judgment.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND.

MAILS OF 16th JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English mails of the 16th January. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Melville Lt
Simon Mr J H
Wingham Mr P
Milner Mr H W
Flemming Capt
Topham Mr F D
Middleton Mr H
Holmes Mrs and Miss
Manton Mr W
Lane Capt and Mrs and 2 infants
Rose Mr D
Urie Mr T C
Battle Mr W A
Waters Mr W H
Gilpin Miss
Douglass Capt A P
Street Mr J
Hindle Mr R J
Rowe Mr W J
Cunningham Lt
Ringe Mr C
O'Sullivan Mr
Stephen Mr J
Nickerson Miss E
Forbes Miss

From Marseilles.

Hammett Mr W F
Dodd Mr R S
Behrend Mr A K
Richardson Mr H
Shirreff Mr C R
Nicholls Mr and Mrs
Ball Mr W D
Pearson Mr and Mrs T A
Thompson Mr W
Prendergast Major
Latham Rev and Mrs W
Bennett Mr T J
Bowers Mr A H M
Tyrer Mr
Jesse Mr W
Johnson Mr R
Mophett Lieut G C
Ashworth Miss
Mercier Miss
Ogilvie Mr D G
Montressor Maj E H
Hamilton Mr W S Mrs and child and Inft
Berrill Mr, Mrs and Miss
Boynton Mr E
Pinto Major
Case Miss
Ini Miss
Jameson Mr S
Von Peterson Capt
Abbott Mr A H
Entrican Capt J E
Kelly Lieut P V
Lambert Rev L

From Brindisi.

Pope Mr F
Nieman Mr G
Woodward Mr E
Souligoslowsky Count
Radcliffe Mr E
Chitty Capt A W

From Gibraltar.

Rivas Mr J R de
Caballers Mr J M

From Port Said.

Scrini Mr J M
Tomins Capt S
Tienis Mr R

From Aden—Goad Col

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

THE DEGREE OF B. A.

The following is a supplementary list of the candidates who have passed the Examination for the degree of B. A. of the Bombay University:—No. 32, Commissariat K.R; No. 40, Gokhale S. G; No. 62, Kundanani M. A.; No. 64, Lakhani I. V.; No. 65, Laikaka, M. R. J.; No. 164, Marathe S. R.; No. 165, Master F. J.; No. 192 Pendse S. P.; No. 205 Contractor D. K.; No. 215, Engineer R. M.; No. 240 Nanavati C. B.; No. 242, Olkar A. B.; No. 259, Virkar M. B.; No. 342, Datar G. V.; No. 377, Kothari K. G, and No. 433, Thakur A. K.

The following is a second supplementary list of the candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination:—No. 33, Antia A. N.; No. 147, Bhat Narmadashankar M.; No. 298, Dalal Samukhlal N.; No. 306 Damania I. B.; No. 378, Desai Bhimsen H.; No. 629, Hedge N. G.; No. 689, Jayakar S. B; No. 1885 Bulakh V. G.; No. 1109, Dandvate P. G.; No. 2022, Gole K. A.; No. 2068, Joshi Ganesh, M.; No. 2277, Sirdesai B. L.; No. 2549, Christian J. I; No. 2704, Gandhi N. P.; No. 3248, Shastri P. J.; No. 3464, Jalihal V. R.; and No. 3683, Bakhru D. T.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A PANCH MAHAL SUIT.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling resumed the hearing of an appeal filed by Thakore Fatehsingji Depsingji, of Kangri and Rewalia, situate in the Panch Mahals, against the decision of Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad who had dismissed the suit brought against Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal.

Mr. Inverarity with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. L. A. Shah, appeared for the appellant and the Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. R. B. Paymaster represented the respondent.

Mr. Inverarity in reply to the arguments addressed to the Court at the previous hearing by the Hon. Mr. Scott on behalf of the respondent contended, that the Panch Mahals formed a part of British India at the time the leases were granted to the respondent in 1881-84 and that therefore the leases ought to have been registered, as Act III of 1877 applied to the whole of the British India. The Panch Mahals had become vested in the British even before the General Clauses Act of 1868 was passed, and the latter Act defined British India as territories for the time being vesting in the Governor-General in Council. The General Clauses Act of 1897 in changing the wording of the definition did not substantially change its sense. Moreover, he strenuously contended that the several Collectors of the Panch Mahals had exceeded their authority in granting a permanent lease to the respondent. There was a certain sentiment attached to the ownership of land and it was not sufficient to consider the question of benefit to the minor Thakore from the pecuniary point of view only, as the Hon. the Advocate-General had done. The Thakore certainly did not wish that a Parsee, otherwise an estimable gentleman, should have his principality extending over three square miles of land in the midst of his own villages. Mr. Inverarity then dwelt on the points of limitation, adverse possession, notice, compensation and ratification. As regards the last question of ratification he relied on the decision of the late Mr. Justice Stachey in I. L. R. 22, Bomb, page 1 where, though the minor had received rents for years together after attaining majority still the learned Judge found that there was no ratification. On the subject of compensation that should be awarded to the respondent for the benefit he had done to the lands. Mr. Inverarity said that though he personally sympathised with Mr. Dalal and considered that he should have compensation if ejected, still he regretted that the law did not provide for it. He was not, under Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, "absolutely entitled", to the property, though he was a permanent tenant.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, in replying on the questions reserved by Mr. Inverarity in opening the case for the appellant, said that the principle enunciated in the English case of Ramsdin vs. Dyson held good in India, independently of any provisions of the Acts of the Legislature and the respondent was certainly entitled to compensation. The Court had to specially bear in mind that the lands were originally a scrub jungle, which was known to be unhealthy in the district, and it was therefore extremely desirable to reclaim it. It was not necessary under the law that the minor should himself have known of the improvements made by the tenant and stood by, but that his guardian should be acquainted with these, and in the present case not only the several Collectors, but even Government had recognised the improvements made by the respondent in rendering the lands fit for habitation and colonization. There was ample evidence as to ratification. If the Thakore had ventured into the witness box, as the plaintiff in I. L. R. 22, Bombay page 1 had done, knowledge would have been brought home to him more directly and more clearly. After the Advocate-General had replied on other points in the case, the Court reserved its judgment.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON RELIGIOUS WORK IN INDIA.

At the general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge on Jan. 13, the Bishop of Bombay briefly addressed the members on the work of the society in his Indian diocese.

He said that he had been kept at home by illness, but he had that morning been informed that he might return, as he was most anxious to do, to his work. Referring to the help in his diocese, the Bishop said that the High School at Ahmednagar, to which the society gave £150, was a very useful building, and that the mission at this place was the most important in the diocese. There were 5,000 Christians there, and last Eastern there were no fewer than 1,000 communicants. They could, he believed, double that number of native Christians if they were able to send more instructors, who were eagerly desired by the people. They were building a central house for women, who would live under the direction of a deaconess, for whom they were seeking an assistant, so as to endeavour to bring good influences to bear upon the mothers in their houses. The Bishop mentioned that they sometimes lost promising young people in consequence of their falling under the influence of Hinduism when they returned to their own homes. He also referred to the society's promised help for the enlargement of the dispensary at Ahmednagar, which was doing a very useful work for the addition of dormitories to the boys' school, to the grant about, he hoped, to be voted for a mission church at Hubli—a large railway centre with a population of some 60,000—where the great difficulty is the variety of languages. When he last spoke to them the bishop reminded them he had told them that nothing had impressed him more than the medical mission work of Dr. Gertrude Bradley at Bombay, which had been assisted by the society. He referred to the possibility of being able to provide a scheme for the provision of a cathedral at Bombay which should be more worthy of so fine a city. Grants of money and books amounting to £4,028 4s. 8d. were then voted. The following resolution was also passed:—"We, the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, while deploring the loss of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, our honoured president, desire to offer our most fervent thanks to Almighty God for his noble and beautiful life. Elected a member of the society nearly 40 years ago, he has, first as a vice-president and then as president, taken an active interest in its concerns. To him we owe deep gratitude for many inspiring utterances, notably in our bicentenary year, when his eloquent and weighty tribute to the work of the society, both at St. Paul's Cathedral and in the Guildhall, will never be forgotten by those who heard him. In common with the Church at large we mourn the loss of a leader whose powerful intellect, unwavering faithfulness, and absolute directness of purpose rendered him invaluable in council and action. His power of masterly exposition and lucid expression, his absolute fairness to opponents, and his logical grasp in argument appealed to the best intellects of the time, and commanded the homage even of those who differed from him. To the cause of religious education specially dear to our society, he gave his best energies throughout his life and the pathetic close of his last speech in support of the Education Act with its plea for mutual consideration and its call to united effort, will remain one of the most treasured memories of his career. Among other great causes dear to his heart were the promotion of temperance, the spread of foreign missions, and the bettering of the condition of the poor. In each and all of these he was a strenuous worker an able advocate, a sagacious counsellor, and a man of large-hearted sympathy. Ever abounding in the work of the Lord he worked even to the end and now as he rests from his labours his works do follow him. Both Church and realm will miss in days to come his firm utterances, his fixed principles, his wide charity and his devotion to duty. But his example remains as an inspiring memory, his character will ever be remembered with reverent affection and gratitude and English Christendom is united in doing honour, to his name. To Mrs. Temple and his family we venture to offer our respectfully sympathy, praying that the blessing and comfort of God may be with them in their hour of bereavement.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 20th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902—				
G I P R system...	2,50,828	7,20,998	4,183	9,75,979
I M R do ...	86,921	1,95,576	531	2,83,028
Total ...	3,37,749	9,16,544	4,714	12,59,007
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901—				
G I P R system...	2,11,026	[illegible]	5,163	11,25,596
I M R do ...	57,439	[illegible]	1,258	1,87,130
Total ...	2,68,465	[illegible]	6,421	13,12,726
Increase or G I P R	+ 39,802	[illegible]	— 980	+ 1,49,617
Decrease... I M R	+ 29,482	[illegible]	— 727	+ 95,898

PAPERCHASING AT CALCUTTA.

MISFORTUNES FOR LADY RIDERS.

The following ladies started for the Ladies' Paperchase Cup at Calcutta on Thursday—Mrs. Collin on Bacchus; Mrs Paris on Twilight; Lady Jenkins on Perth; Miss Pugh on Ladybird; Mrs Crocker on Paleface; Mrs Walker on Shikar; Miss Coffin on Bobs Miss Bramwell on Heartsease. The meet was a Jodhpore Thanna with the finish alongside the Molla Hat road. Sir Francis Maclean set them going, and with Mrs. Paris leading they ran in close order alongside the railway across Gurreah Hat road, towards the bund country. The course was over some very sticky going and a distance of three and-a-half miles over thirteen jumps. At Molla Hat bustee Mrs. Paris ran out, letting Miss Bramwell into first place. At the next mud wall Lady Jenkins came down, Perth hitting his jump very hard and turning turtle. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Collin collided with a tree, Bacchus getting a nasty rap, laming him and throwing him out of the chase. This chapter of accidents left Miss Pugh and Miss Bramwell to fight out the finish, the rest being dead to the world owing to the heavy going. Entering the straight for home both ladies took the last wall together, and Miss Pugh, riding a grand race, came away over the last two hurdles and won from Miss Bramwell by four lengths. The latter was followed after an interval by Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Walker and Miss Coffin. The others did not finish. This is Miss Pugh's second win. Miss Bramwell, who was conceding over to stones and riding a strange horse rode a very fine race.

Lady Jenkins was unfortunate again with her new hunter Perth, on the Ninth Paperchase Meeting, on Friday. Perth started to back as word to "go" was given, slipped up on his side, and rolled over, Lady Jenkins was able to free herself without further injury than a bruised foot, but for a moment she was pinned down. She remounted and went in pursuit of the field, and got some distance a head of Mrs. Dutton, who also came down with Golden Tip. Lady Jenkins was the only lady riding in the Horses' Chase won by Mr. Pugh on Beeswing II., followed by Mr. Wheeler on Judge and Hossack of Lucy Glitters. Eleven started for the Pony Chase, and a good race all the way resulted in a win for Mr. Smith on Night, followed by Mr. Macdonnell on Peeping Tom, and Mr. Parsons on Widow.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd February.

The Squadron will parade at the Church Gate Sands, on Wednesday the 4th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd February.

1. Detail—Orderly Sergts for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt W S Cole, next for duty Sergt C F Spencer.

No. 2 Company—Sergt W Ewing, next for duty Corpl O M P Clyne.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

3. The following members having resigned have been struck off the strength of the Corps from the above date:—Corp J Osborne, Grs W Perry, N Hammett, E Thomas and L B King.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-Quarters, Nesbit Lane, on Friday the 13th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit Member and one Lady Re. 1, and Non-Members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from both Head-Quarters, Qr-Mr Sergt Harvey and the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee Gr T S Dawson.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd February.

1. Owing to the Rifle Meeting there will be no Drills this week.

2. B Company has been divided into four Sections as under:—

No. 1 Section.

Cr Sergt A A Irvine
Corpl T G Race
Lc Corpl J W Petterson
Vol V C Burrows
Vol A D Buswell
Vol D Clabby
Vol F H English
Vol M A Navin

No. 2 Section.

Sergt M Veevers
Sergt W F Tyler
Lc Corpl T Stockbridge
Vol A B Algar
Vol M H Crawley
Vol V Gibbons
Vol J F Major
Vol J Norton
Vol W C Rice

No. 3 Section.

Sergt E S Lynn
Corpl W V Lynn
Lc Corpl E J T Good
Vol F X D'Souza
Vol A D'Souza
Vol C N F Walke
Vol F A Da Silva
Vol F DeSouza
Vol A F Barney

No. 4 Section.

Lc Sergt A D Bingham
Corpl A Baker
Lc Corpl H O Roberts
Vol T A Peacock
Vol F Peacock
Vol W Watkins
Vol I Shemton

3. The following promotions will take effect in L Company from this date:—

No 4060 L-Corpl C Hurst to be Cr Sergt vice McDonnell resigned

No 4429 Corpl W Fratel to be Sergt vice Mahoney reverted

No 4130 Lce Corpl A Hogan to be Sergt vice Singleton reverted

No 4889 Cadet P Kelly to be Lce Sergt vice Cahill reverted

No 4579 Cadet W Dias to be Corpl vice Fratel reverted

No 4831 Cadet P Hogan to be Corpl vice Seymour reverted

No 4843 Cadet J Morrissey to be Corpl vice Hurst resigned

No 4423 Cadet F Foard to be Corpl vice Dickenson reverted

No 4824 Bugler A Kershaw to be Lce Corpl vice Hurst promoted

No 4828 Cadet M Vaz to be Lce Corpl vice Hogan promoted

No 5129 Cadet C Milton to be Lce Corpl vice Vowels resigned

No 4893 Cadet F O'Brien to be Lce Corpl vice Flasket resigned

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut A R Sharp from the 29th January to 28th March 1903.

5. The following promotion will take effect in B Company from this date:—No 5338 Corpl W F Tyler to be Sergeant Bugler.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. G. H. Lewes, in her eighty-first year, will have come as a surprise to the many who did not know that one of the chief figures in the most discussed episode in the life of George Eliot was living quietly in London. The event has led to a correspondence in the "Times," which at least clears up one misunderstanding on the painful question of the relations between George Eliot and Mr. Lewes. Mrs. Lewes was the daughter of Mr. Jervis, of Chatcull, Staffordshire, in whose family Lewes had held the post of tutor. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lewes lived in the same house with Thornton Hunt, a colleague of Lewes's in the editorship of the "Leader," and Mrs. Lewes left her husband because she had become attached to Thornton Hunt, whom "those who know" represent as a much finer character than Lewes. At this time Lewes and George Eliot had never met. This is stated on the authority of Lewes's son, Mr. Charles Lewes, who spoke in the most affectionate and grateful terms of George Eliot's devotion to himself and his motherless brothers, when two years later Lewes brought her to his home. This, at least, disposes of the assertion that George Eliot took Lewes away from his wife.

One of the home papers has a sensational account of an attempt by some Pathans to rush the attendants in the jewel room of the Art Exhibition at Delhi. We believe, says the "Englishman," that the facts are that the management found that the crush in the room was so great on occasions that they decided to take special precautions in case a rush was made. But there was never any scuffle between Pathans and attendance. In fact, the frontier Pathan, if we except those who came in the retinues of one or two chiefs and maliks, was conspicuous by his absence from Delhi. A report was current that the police had warned one gentleman, of the swell mobsmen class, that he had better leave Delhi, and he left. We do not know how much truth there is in the story, but it was possibly the genesis of the thrilling tale in the London paper.

A CONVERT TO THE YELLOW ROBE.

DR. FUHRER AND HIS CRITICS.

Dr. Fuhrer, the well-known Buddhist convert, who is on his way to Burma to qualify for the yellow robe, addressed a gathering of Buddhists at the Maitriya Preaching Hall in Lawrie's Road, Bambalapitiya. Dr. Fuhrer confined his address to the best means of developing Buddhism. He said that he had been a priest in the Church of Rome for six years, while in Bombay, and was able to speak from experience when he said that if the same discipline and authority were exercised in Buddhism as in Roman Catholicism Buddhism would develop and be embraced by a larger number of people in the West. In Europe there are many changes going on from time to time. Religious beliefs were being given up by thousands of people, and they heard of agnostics, atheists and social democrats. He believed that there were many people who believed in Buddhism but who for political and other reasons preferred not to make public their belief. Others were anxious to be more thoroughly acquainted with the religion. As proof of the ground being gained by Buddhism Dr. Fuhrer instanced a picture which the German Emperor caused to be painted some years ago. The Emperor William had seen with his prophetic eye a great danger coming from the East. His mind could not portray faithfully what the danger would be, and the picture painted represented him standing with a sword in his hand in front of a cross, with Buddha sitting behind in meditation and behind Buddha cities and villages being devastated by fire. He did not see why Buddhism should be shown in this light to the people. It was not an aggressive religion, but a religion of peace. The people in his own country had the wrong impression of devastations by fire, and it was this false impression that he had recognised as his life's duty to remove, and he was revisiting the East to gain an intimate knowledge of the thoughts and feelings of Buddhists. He urged united efforts discipline and authority that had helped the Church of Rome to establish itself so firmly.

A BRIEF CHAT WITH DR. FUHRER.

After the meeting a press representative had a brief conversation with Dr. Fuhrer. It will be remembered that some year or more ago the "Pioneer" published a scathing criticism of Dr. Fuhrer's archaeological researches in India, where for five years he was attached to the Bombay College as a Professor of Sanskrit, prior to taking up a post as an archaeologist. Dr. Fuhrer claimed to have discovered the birthplace of Buddha, and questioned yesterday about the "Pioneer's" criticism he said that he preferred to say nothing about it. He preferred to treat it with contempt. This criticism was the result of racial jealousy and hatred. He was a German, and he did not belong to the Civil Service, and he knew who his principal enemy was. It was a cowardly attack when he was 6,000 miles away, and he would not have known anything about it but for a friend of his in Ceylon who sent him copies of the paper. Dr. Fuhrer could not be drawn to say much. One point he laid stress on, however. He contends vigorously that he was the first to discover the birthplace of Buddha. When he made public his discovery he was told by his enemies in the profession that they knew all along that that was the historic spot. He contended that they had not known it. There was, of course, a pillar standing where he made the discovery. It was he who caused the ground underneath to be dug up, and then came to light the stone with the inscription which gave the proof that Buddha had been born here. He told them it was a case of Columbus all over. Questioned further, Dr. Fuhrer said that he left India as he was not well treated. When he joined the Archaeological Department he received a salary of only Rs. 200 a month; and after 15 years all he got was Rs. 400. Of course, he had all the time been studying Buddhism; "and now," remarked Dr. Fuhrer, "being a Buddhist, I bear no malice whatever against my enemies." Dr. Fuhrer will stay about a year in Burma when he will join the priesthood. He will then come back to work for some time in Colombo before returning to Germany.—"Times of Ceylon."

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE DURBAR.

CURIOSITIES OF COMMENT.

Some of the English Press comments on the Delhi celebration exemplify an amazing ignorance of things Indian: an ignorance which saddens while it amuses. A remarkable collection might we fancy be made by one curious in such things from the newspapers of the period. Here are a few passages taken at random, which suggest that some unregenerate Anglo-Indian on leave has been amusing himself at the expense of Fleet Street. From a usually well-informed paper like the "Outlook" we should hardly have expected to learn that "electric light has been put into the Diwan-i-Am to afford light the kraits and the cobras as they glide luxuriously over its smooth marble [illegible]." The "Saturday Review" [illegible] of Native R[illegible] now [illegible] from [illegible] by [illegible] high [illegible] those regions in the Lower Provinces of which the local poet sang:—

"The land is low lying and [illegible]
And the people are low lying people!"

The "Sketch" has an even more remarkable assertion:—"It is perhaps worth noting," (the diffidence of this exordium is delightful), "that Lady Curzon has for her personal use more elephants than any other woman in the world, one of the Maharajas having placed the whole of his herd—the largest and finest in the country—at her disposal while she is in India;" a vision of Vicereine [illegible] which Mr. E. T. Reed might depict for us with a portrait of a Mistress of the Elephants in appropriate full dress and the elephant stables in the background. Bolleaugaoj. In the "Speaker" an impressionist writer signing himself "H. N. B." persists in a curious delusion as to the personal stature of a certain high personage:—"Somewhere in the centre of it all amid the display, the Viceroy, and the note (comment is perhaps unnecessary)) "a clever little man with an acid habit of speech, a reputation for omniscience and a somewhat academic mind." Not a wholly convincing estimate we think: but to return to "H. N. B." and his charge. Why, one asks, does the little man who really relies so implicitly on the brain which Balliol polished for him, insist on getting up on the elephant? The answer is obvious. It is part of the policy which has built up for us an Indian Empire. It may be that our essayist has a better eye for broad issues than for small personal details but his manner of utterance leaves something to be desired.—"Pioneer."

A BOMBAY TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

If according to the time honoured saying "he is a benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before" then, not less is the pioneer in a new industry entitled to the thanks of a community when by his enterprise and capital, he overcomes all obstacles and successfully establishes a trade giving employment to large numbers of hands. We are led to make these remarks by the development of the business of the Star Tobacco Company of Bombay, whose factory is at Bandora, the sole proprietors being Messrs. Warden and Co., Bombay. From small beginnings this firm has during the last seven years so increased their tobacco and cigarette trade as to now possess far the largest and best equipped Tobacco and Cigarette Factory in Asia, their goods being stocked by tobacconists in all parts of India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. A whole range of smoking tobaccos is manufactured but the bulk of the trade is done in cigarettes, of which the firm manufacture an infinite variety of sorts ranging from the choice Egyptian smoked by the voluptuary to the cheap Virginia cigarette supplied in millions to the bazaars and Army Canteens. No less than 20 to 30 different blends of Virginia cigarettes alone are manufactured, so that the most fastidious smoker may get the exact flavour he prefers. The American and European cigarette firms exporting to India find the Star Tobacco Company's Indian made cigarettes a most formidable competitor, owing to the fact that they can be made fresh every day, an advantage which is at once apparent to those who know what a stale box of imported cigarettes smokes like. The fact is that this is a trade peculiarly suited to be carried on in India, imported cigarettes so quickly deteriorating by the climate, and Indian made cigarettes should in time fully supply the demand for cigarettes out here. The Star Tobacco Company possess the best and latest plant of machinery for manufacturing cigarettes, their plant having been specially selected in America and Europe; while their leaf tobaccos are obtained direct from the largest growers in Egypt and America, where they have their own agents. We are pleased to see that at the Exhibition that has just closed at Ahmedabad this Company has been given the highest possible award for the exhibit of Tobacco and Cigarettes they made there, viz.—a Gold Medal.

The ex-Governor of Jelalabad, Vakil Saighani, who was lately summoned to Kabul to give an account of his stewardship, has been taken seriously ill, and the Amir has accordingly postponed the examination of his accounts, until he is better. News from Kabul speaks of much suffering on account of the height to which prices have amounted. It is said that wheat-flour has risen to the extraordinary rate of four English seers to the Kabuli rupee.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Jan. 9:—Some embarrassment is visible in the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Press towards the action of England with regard to the Dardanelles. As a consequence of Count Lamsdorff's visit, Austria Hungary and Russia contemplate further action at Constantinople with a view to the improvement of the Macedonian situation. It would, therefore, not be surprising if the Austro-Hungarian Government should omit to associate itself with the British protest, the more so since the protest is considered to possess for the moment a value mainly theoretical, whereas the Macedonian Question involves issues of immediate and practical import. These considerations are not advanced in all their crudity by the more influential organs, such as the "Neue Freie Presse," which to-day devotes much space to the Dardanelles incident, but they peep from between the lines of its not unfriendly observations. At the same time, it regards the British protest as a proof of the disappearance of British apathy towards the Eastern Question—an apathy which Austria-Hungary has deplored—and as a sign that the Eastern Question itself is once more forcing its way to the front of the problems that claim the urgent attention of European diplomacy.

According to the Paris correspondent of Reuter, writing on January 9:—

Neither in political circles nor in the Press is the question concerning the passage of Russian ships through the Dardanelles regarded as likely to produce any serious international difficulty. In fact, so far, it cannot be said to have attracted any particular interest. Some of the leading organs of the Paris Press have commented upon it, but at no considerable length, and without indulging in any strong expression of opinion one way or the other. Nor has there been any trace of that systematic tendency to find England in the wrong which some years ago characterised French criticism of almost every diplomatic incident in which England was concerned. It is true that French opinion is generally favourable to the Russian claim to the right of passage for unarmed warships. But the case is argued in a fair spirit, and there is apparently a wish to avoid everything calculated to envenom a dispute in which France is less immediately concerned than England and Russia.

Berlin, January 9.—The following evidently inspired telegram from Berlin appears in the "Kolnische Zeitung":—

The Dardanelles Question which has again been brought on the tapis, gives rise in several English papers to reflections which are to some extent distinguished by their want of friendship towards Germany. The regulations which govern the Dardanelles are differently interpreted by two of the Powers, and Germany is indisputably not one of the Powers most concerned in the Question—as a matter of fact, she is the one least interested. We have, therefore, no reason to push ourselves forward in the matter, but can wait quietly to see what attitude the Powers more interested than ourselves assume towards it. I cannot lie in the interest of Germany to adopt a Dardanelles policy of her own which might give rise to misunderstanding on one, or, perhaps, on both sides. If consequently, we do not feel ourselves called upon to act or play a leading part in a matter not directly concerning us, it does not justify the supposition that ours is an unfriendly attitude against whomever it may be. Prince Bismarck expressed himself in the Reichstag on Feb 19, 1878, to the effect that the question whether warships might pass through the Dardanelles in time of peace, was not an unimportant one, but was not so important as to set Europe on fire. We think that we are justified in maintaining this view.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs:—

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—The Porte has not yet replied to Great Britain's protest regarding the passage of Russian torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles, and no other power has yet pronounced itself on the question.

After waiting in vain two years to obtain the same privileges for the Khedivial Navigation Company as are enjoyed by other companies—namely, that their ships may go hence outward through the Dardanelles without stopping—the British Embassy has determined to wait no longer, and has instructed the steamer El Kahira, which leaves to-day for Alexandria, to go through the Dardanelles without stopping, and has ordered the firman authorising the passage of the vessel to be sent by post, as is done in the case of vessels belonging to other companies.

January 12.—The steamer El Kahira, of the Khedivial Company, passed through the Dardanelles on Saturday night without incident. Shortly before the steamer's departure from here an Irade was issued according the Khedivial line the same privileges as those enjoyed by other companies. This result was obtained solely owing to the fixed determination of the British Embassy that the steamer should pass without the granting of an Irade. The incident is now considered closed.

Telegraphing from Vienna, Jan. 11, the "Times" correspondent remarks:—Though Austria-Hungary will probably not support British action with regard to the Dardanelles, there is no reason to suppose that the incident has awakened distrust or caused annoyance here. Neither does there exist any disposition to attribute ambiguous intent to British policy. The circumstance that Austria-Hungary, in unison with Russia, is attempting to darn a threadbare spot in one portion of the Ottoman mantle, by no means implies that Austro-Hungary [illegible] views with jealousy British efforts to patch as [illegible] elsewhere. Nor is it thought likely that the Dardanelles incident will react unfavourably upon the Macedonian Question. The Powers are now acquainted with the Austro-Russian programme—that the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople should complete as rapidly as possible a scheme of satisfactory reform of taxation and "gendarmerie" for Macedonia—and even if the urgency of the case should preclude discussion between the various European Chancelleries before the programme is pressed upon the Sultan, it is not expected that any Power will take umbrage or refuse moral support.

London, January 12.—Reuter's Agency understands that there is still much uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers which were the subject of the recent British protest to the Porte. A well-authenticated report reached London a few days ago that two of them had passed through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea the week previously, and that the other two were prepared to follow. It is now stated, however, that none has yet passed the Straits.

Odessa, January 10 ("Times").—The statement that four Russian unarmed torpedo-boat destroyers actually entered the Black Sea last September is denied both here and at Sebastopol.

Lastly, we print the following statement from the "Times" correspondent at Constantinople (January 13):—

Sensational and inaccurate telegrams from Constantinople have kindled so much excitement in the Continental Press about the so-called Dardanelles incident that a plain narration of the actual facts may be useful. Early last September the Russian Ambassador informed the Porte that the unarmed hulls of four torpedo-boat destroyers built at Kronstadt would shortly pass the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus on their way to Sebastopol. No authorisation for this passage was demanded, but the Porte raised some objections. These were overcome by the Russian Ambassador, to whom, on Sept [illegible] the Sultan intimated his willingness that the four craft should pass. Some weeks afterwards they left Kronstadt and proceeded by easy stages towards the Dardanelles, no Power objecting. On Jan. 1, however, the British Embassy, in a formal memorandum, requested the Porte to observe that, although the four destroyers were unarmed and under the commercial flag, they were still warships, and therefore their passage through the Straits would violate the Treaties of Paris, London, and Berlin, and such passage would therefore be noted as a precedent which Great Britain might invoke for her own benefit, should occasion arise. The Porte will not reply to this communication, nor will the British Embassy make any further representations. No other Embassy has moved or will move in the matter.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

On Jan. 11 the "Standard" corresppondent at Vienna wrote:—It is given out to-day, in a telegram from Berlin, that the result of the conferences between Count Goluchowski and Count Lamsdorff has already been confidentially communicated to the German and probably also to the Italian Cabinet. According to this communication the two statesmen agreed upon a number of practical measures in the East, and it is added that an exchange of Notes between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, which is now going on, has for its object to give to the agreement a definite form, and that it is then intended to bring the proposed measures to the notice of all other Powers, and, perhaps, even to that of the general public.

The suspicion, however, has not yet been dispelled that the mission of Count Lamsdorff to Sofia, Belgrade, and Vienna had other objects as well—secret ones, it must be presumed—having reference not to the Macedonian Question alone, and to the danger of a disturbance of the peace in the Balkans, but to the Near Eastern Question in a wider sense.

It is for nothing that War Council follows War Council in Constantinople, or that the Turkish military doctors and chemists have been called upon to report themselves to their Army Corps. It is not for nothing that Bulgaria and Servia try to strengthen their forces, and that even in Italy the notion prevails that something very important is soon to happen. There are also apprehensions in Hungary. [illegible] expression was given to them in an interpellation on Count Lamsdorff's mission in the Hungarian Parliament yesterday. No reply was given; [illegible] rule, Herr von Szell replies to questions on foreign policy only after having been supplied with information from the Vienna Foreign Office.

On the 12th the well-informed correspondent of the "Times" at Paris telegraphed:—

However distasteful it may be to the peace-abiding Governments of Europe that there should be at the present juncture symptoms of a revival of the Near Eastern Question, it is well that the public should be warned that such is the opinion prevailing in some of the Continental Chancelleries. That was one cause of Count Lamsdorff's recent journey and of the exchange of views on Near Eastern affairs that has since been going on between some of the Powers concerned. It is probable that it will lead to the submission for collective approval of some definite project for the improvement of the condition of affairs in Macedonia, to be eventually followed by further pressure in Constantinople. It is not everybody who has faith in the ultimate success of the preventive measures in contemplation. One reason given for the sceptical view of the case is the Sultan's deep-rooted conviction that he does not find himself in presence of complete harmony, even among those Powers acting together, and that by the old method of promises and procrastination he will again secure a new lease for the present state of things. It would be all the more deplorable if the Sultan should again turn out to have taken a right estimate of the situation, as the idea is gaining ground that the enforcement of the existing Turkish laws by honest officials—and there are plenty of them in Turkey—would produce a rapid and considerable change for the better, which would be of equal advantage to all the Sultan's subjects. I have said that this idea is gaining ground. I may add that it will not improbably form the basis of any future project for the improvement of the administration of Macedonia that will be adopted by the Powers.

Odessa, Jan. 11.—The "Sviat" angrily denies the statement recently made by the "Neue Freie Presse" to the effect that one of the chief objects of Count Lamsdorff's visit to Belgrade and Sofia was to arrange the partition of Russia's sphere of influence in Bulgaria and that of Austria in Servia. Says the Panslavist organ:—

If the allegation of the Jewish-German journal in Vienna were true we should be in the presence of a second division of the Balkan Slavs, the first having been effected by the Berlin Treaty, which detached Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Balkan family. The Viennese organ has been monstrously deluded. Russia's interests are exclusively concentrated in promoting and strengthening the unity of Bulgaria and Servia. Neither of those Balkan States will ever fall within the sphere of Austria's influence in the diplomatic acceptation of the political phrase.

UNSIFTED SCANDAL.

DEVELOPMENTS IN LONDON AND GLOBE AGITATION.

A PUBLIC APPEAL.

Not a day passes now says the "Express" without fire being opened from a dozen batteries on the officials responsible for the throttling of an inquiry into the London and Globe scandal.

Those who are pressing for investigation are receiving every day letters from members of Parliament shareholders, creditors, commerical men, members of the Stock Exchange, and private individuals. All these letters emphasise the necessity for pursuing the matter in the interests of the community. It is recognised that there has not been an affair to equal the London and Globe scandal in the history of finance.

The case has spread beyond this country, and comments not favorable to England are being freely circulated in France and Germany.

Mr. Flower issued a statement in which he reviewed the development of the case. This has been fully done in the "Express" on more than one occasion.

With reference to the application to a judge of the High Court, Mr. Flower states that all the evidence accumulated and the case prepared are now in the hands of Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., whose opinion is expected to be given almost at once.

"The other movement that has been started," said Mr. Flower, "is in no way antagonistic to this. I have placed the data which I have accumulated during the past two months entirely at the service of others who have initiated it.

"I believe a public appeal will be made for subscriptions, but I have nothing to do with this."

MAY DIRECT BOTH FORCES.

It is a matter of great regret with many City men that Mr. Flower finds it impossible to control both movements. From the first his name has been most prominently associated with the disinterested movement to secure the fullest inquiry. He knows more about the subject than any other man in London, and it is understood that he will be asked to reconsider his decision. In such case the matter will be pressed to the end without delay.

The name of Sir George Lewis has been introduced into the movement. He is reported to have stated that the observations of Mr. Barnes, the Official Receiver, alone constituted a prima-facie case upon which no magistrate would refuse to grant a summons.

Sir George is known to have seen the affidavits which were submitted to the Official Receiver, and it is also general knowledge that he is taking an active interest in the development of affairs.

Mr. T. Leslie, a member of the committee of inspection, seen by an "Express" representative said that he was amazed at the action of the Attorney-General.

"I should have thought," he said, "that the difficulty would have been to find any excuse for not prosecuting.

"I have been present at all the examinations and during the hearing of the cases in connection with the Globe. I have been very much impressed with the fact that always when matters seemed to be reaching a crisis—when something more seemed inevitable—there has been a turning away, sudden and unexpected.

"At the examination of the directors it was also noticed that men whose minds were perfectly clear on unimportant points suddenly became uncertain and vague when vital questions were brought forward.

"We have to face the fact that a prosecution has to be secured. If this Government cannot do its duty, it must be swept away. I do not mean that the matter should be made a political one. If party politics by any evil chance were introduced, it would be the worst possible thing for the cause.

"This must be carried through in the interests of commercial integrity and it must be proved beyond all doubt that commercial vampires will not be allowed to get away scot-free."

SONGS FROM THE DOCK.

AMUSING INTERLUDE IN A SESSIONS COURT.

Strident snatches of song and shrill imitations of street cries were wafted into the Clerkenwel Sessions Court at intervals the other day.

Their source remained a mystery until a warder shouted "Mary Matthews!" and the unseen performer, a stout, middle-aged woman, bounced into the dock, laughing boisterously.

Knowing by experience the dulness of these functions, Miss Matthews at once took charge of the procedure.

Mary was young and fair,
And Mary had golden hair,

she sang, shaking her copper-coloured tresses illustratively.

"Well, how are you all?" she exclaimed, dropping suddenly into prose, and beaming round on the astonished court. "Upon my word, you do look fine and healthy."

Then the row of counsel caught her eye, and she executed a little dance, warbling:—

Jig-a-jig jig, jig-a-jig jig,
A nice little man in a nice little wig.

"I've got my eye on you," she added merrily, shaking an arch finger at the conscious legal gentlemen.

By this time the judge had recovered a little. "Prisoner, you must keep quiet, and behave yourself," he said sternly.

"I hear a voice! Where are you?" cried Miss Matthews, starting melodramatically. "Oh, there you are, right up there. I say, "Are you there?" "How are you?" (Singing).

I can't tell why I love you,
But I do, do, do.

Here she turned her attention to the public, and continued, with affected surprise:—

"I say, look at all those men. Do any of you want a good wife? Oh, look at the black man! (Giggles.) I'm engaged to a black man! Hurrah!" (Sings sentimentally).

When we are married
What shall we do?

Suddenly stopping, the vocalist tugged playfully at the hair of a gentleman who stood in front of the dock, and called out, "There's hair!" This was the climax.

In despair, the judge ordered her removal. "Don't shove, now," she admonished the warder, "or I shall scratch your face and alter your pretty looks."

So Mary Matthews, who was to have been charged with being an habitual drunkard, retired with all the honours of war, and the sound of her jubilation grew gradually fainter, and ceased.

The judge looked relieved, and proceeded with the next case, and a man in court, who had been mechanically filling his pipe under the impression that he was in a music-hall, hurriedly gave it back into his pocket.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

A report spread in the City that Mr. Chamberlain had been assassinated created some excitement on the Stock Exchange and on the Paris and other Bourses, and prices were affected. It was promptly contradicted. Later it was known that Mr. Beit had had an apoplectic seizure.

THE BOER DEPUTATION.

Further reports of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Boer deputation at Pretoria show that the Colonial Secretary spoke very plainly to the representatives of the vanquished race. He warned his hearers that there was a growing impatience at their constant and reiterated demands. The Boer leaders were excellent at a bargain, but they somehow failed to recognise that a bargain once made should be stuck to. There was no allusion in the terms of peace to the rebels, and he reminded them of what they themselves had done to their own rebels—how they had shot, imprisoned, and sjamboked them. He did not say they were wrong, but what if the British had done the same with the Cape rebels. There could be no further amnesty under pressure. He would not close the door, but he would await developments. He concluded with an eloquent appeal for unity, which was received with general cheers.

Mr. Schalk Burger, who followed, denied all knowledge of the fact that immense sums had been taken to Europe, but if so, he was willing, as a point of honour, to co-operate in the recovery of the balance. General Botha repeated this assurance, and said that the members of the late Republican Government were alone responsible.

The gathering was a most remarkable one. Mr. Chamberlain's personality, says the "Standard" correspondent, evidently made a deep impression. The "Mail" correspondent says that after the deputation had retired they held a consultation, at which Mr. Schalk Burger and Mr. Wolmarans, speaking in Dutch, advised their countrymen to take things as settled. Mr. Chamberlain was too strong for them, and there was no alternative but submission and faithful co-operation with the new Government.

Mr. Chamberlain has rarely appeared to greater advantage, declares the correspondent of the "Telegraph." Armed with the facts at every point, cool, collected, outspoken, yet conciliatory, he convinced the assembled representatives from every part of the land that he was, as he said, "not so black as he had been painted." Mr. Chamberlain's speeches are being widely reprinted in "Land en Volk," and will be widely read by the country Boers. Backed by Mr. Chamberlain's promised visit to the rural districts away from the railways, these addresses must have a splendid influence for good.

Pretoria, January 9 ("Reuter").—At a Boer meeting held after the presentation of the address to Mr. Chamberlain yesterday the Boer leaders pointed out that it was evident Mr. Chamberlain intended to abide by the peace terms, and that, therefore, it was of no use to formulate fresh demands. They advised their fellow Boers to accept the situation, and to co-operate with the Government and watch the trend of events.

Pretoria, January 8.—Mr. Chamberlain and the members of his party left here by special train for Johannesburg at two o'clock this afternoon. He was accorded an enthusiastic farewell.

ARRIVAL AND SPEECH AT JOHANNESBURG.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Johannesburg (January 8):—

Mr. Chamberlain arrived here this afternoon. The Rand special train bearing Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Lord Milner was loudly cheered by groups which had gathered at every station. At Elandsfontein a halt was made to enable Mr. Chamberlain to receive an address from several associations at Germiston. The journey then for the greater part of the next six miles along the reef was little short of a triumphant progress. As Park Station was approached, on both sides of the railway were lines of spectators, who waved their welcome as the train, drawn by a gaily decorated engine which had been christened "Joseph Chamberlain," passed.

A formal reception by the Town Council and other bodies took place in the station. Immediately afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drove to the Wanderers' Ground. Here a gathering of several thousands had assembled upon the cricket ground, while three reserved stands were crowded from end to end. Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Mr. Chamberlain's appearance, the cheering being taken up again and again. It was a grand sight, which, amid the picturesque surroundings, must have deeply impressed the Colonial Secretary.

When the cheers had subsided, the business of the reading of addresses from the Town Council, the Australasian community, the Zionist Association, and former residents of Birmingham took place. The feature of the second address was a message of greeting to Mr. Chamberlain from the Premiers of the Australian colonies and New Zealand. Mr. Chamberlain, as he came forward to the edge of the platform to reply, was again received with a splendid ovation, which was renewed with increased vigour at the end of his speech. Johannesburg was given an excellent opportunity of testifying devotion to the man who has done so much for it and the whole of South Africa, and it availed itself of that opportunity to the full.

A "Reuter" telegram (January 8) says:—In his reply to the addresses presented to him to-day, Mr. Chamberlain, after expressing his warm thanks for the reception extended to him and referring to the welcome telegrams which he had received from the Premiers of the Commonwealth of Australia and of New Zealand, said that they were an example of the unity of the empire. It was also a pleasure to be greeted by the representatives of Birmingham. Referring to the courage, resolution, and devotion displayed by Johannesburg to the imperial interest, the Secretary for the Colonies declared that he attached great importance to his visit to this city. No one could fail to see that the key to the South African situation was in the Transvaal. There the difficulties had arisen, and there they must be settled. If the Transvaal was peaceful and contented in the future he was not afraid of trouble arising in any other part of South Africa. Johannesburg, owing to the number of its population, its intelligence, and activity, and the fact of its being the centre of the greatest industry upon which South Africa must always so greatly depend, must have an important influence upon the Settlement Question which they had to deal with. Mr. Chamberlin continued:—

"I hope this influence will be given wisely to this new country, which will take time, devotion, and self-sacrifice before it is welded into a great nation. (Hear, hear.) It is the mission of Johannesburg to contribute to this work. Have faith and you will fulfil it. I have come here in the hope that I may be able to strengthen the hand of Lord Milner—(cheers and prolonged shouts of 'Good old Milner')—in the gigantic task to which he has devoted such conspicuous ability and patriotism. (Cheers.) I hope that all of you know and appreciate the magnitude of the task he has already done. I know how you trust him. When I go back I hope to be better able to co-operate with him in the work which he is carrying on. (Cheers.) He came to you as a friend in the darkest days of our adversity when you were subject to oppression and insult, and supported your appeal for the intervention of the Imperial Government. He thought your cause was just, and told you that no Briton should ever appeal to the mother country in a just cause and go away dissatisfied. I never joined in the calumnies levelled against you (Cheers.) On the contrary, I have, when opportunity has offered, denounced those men who always find their countrymen in the wrong and attribute every virtue to their foes, and see no good whatever in their friends. (Laughter.) You in Johannesburg have been accused of clamouring for war to fill your pockets. The falsity of this accusation has been shown. You risked everything to preserve those rights which no self-respecting Briton could surrender without humiliation. (Cheers.) You have been accused of unwillingness to share in the dangers of a war which you provoked. That reproach was wiped out by the Imperial Light Horse at Ladysmith and by the gallantry of the contingents sent from this city to fight, and die in many of the fiercest encounters of the war. At the same time, the courage and cheerfulness with which the women of Johannesburg, too, driven from home and exposed to want and suffering, bore their troubles deserve the recognition of their countrymen throughout the world. What you did in war I believe you are prepared to do in peace; and I believe that you will be prepared in peace to take your part if ever again a call should be made on you. It is a sincere source of pleasure and satisfaction to me on my entrance into this city to pass in review the members of the local Volunteers who constitute the beginnings of a splendid force, which it will, I hope, be your care and business to increase in still greater proportions.

"Still another calumny. (Laughter.) It has been said that you are prepared to repudiate your share of the expenditure which has been incurred in the war. There are people who say that you, whose interests came first—while not only the motherland, but the sister colonies made sacrifices to maintain them—that you alone in the British Empire will fail in your duty. (Cries of 'No, No.') I will wait and see. (Laughter.) I do not believe that men who faced personal danger and suffering with so much bravery, will now show that they care more for their purses than they did for their lives. (Cheers.) Now, while you are considering that subject, I will call you to witness that the mother country has done its duty by you. (Cheers.) When you appealed for help, did she shrink from the call? (Cries of 'No.') She answered without hesitation. She has poured out blood and treasure without stint. I think that in the future, at any rate, it will never be said that she is forgetful of the ties which bind her to her children. (Cheers.) She has vindicated her place in the eyes of the world and justified her claims to the headship of the British race. No. Every Briton, wherever he may plant his feet, will carry with him the proud thought:—

Surely in toil or fray,
Under an alien sky,
Comfort it is to say,
'Of no mean city am I.'

(Loud cheers.)

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Lord Milner then drove to Government House at Sunnyside, escorted by a detachment of Volunteers.

The addresses presented by the town council and the Australia community were enclosed in gold caskets, one being in the shape of a gold ingot, the other being made of solid gold weighing 84 oz.

On Friday Mr. Chamberlain took a rest. Part of Saturday was devoted to receiving and hearing the views of various leading men.

WAR TAX AND LABOUR.

Johannesburg, January 13 (Reuter).—Mr. Chamberlain and the leaders of the mining community have come to an agreement regarding the financial settlement. The Transvaal war contribution will amount to £30,000,000. A guarantee will furthemore be given for an Imperial loan of £30,000,000., to be expended on reproductive public works in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

An understanding has also been arrived at regarding the labour question.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

A Reuter telegram of January 9 from Washington says:—Mr. Bowen has been authorised to represent Venezuela for the adjustment of all claims out of hand, without reference to The Hague Tribunal. If this be found impraticable, he will be authorised to act for Venezuela in settling all the points open to controversy as far as possible, and in drafting the terms on which final and conclusive arbitration will be made by The Hague Court.

Caracas, January 8.—Mr. Bowen has received orders from Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of State, to leave on Saturday for Washington.

Caracas, January 9.—The Venezuelan revolutionists have been defeated, near Quique. The force which was defeated at Guatire on the 4th instant, has dispersed. The revolutionists suffered another defeat near Coro, 180 prisoners being taken.

Mr. Bowen is leaving only on Sunday in consequence of delay caused by the preparation of the documents necessary for the negotiations. He has received instructions from Washington to accelerate his departure.

M. Quievreux, the French Chargé d'Affaires, without the use of threats, received assurances yesterday from the Venezuelan Government that the French claims dating from 1899 should receive under the most favoured-nation clause the same treatment as those of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" writing on January 12, says:—

With Mr. Bowen's departure from La Guaira yesterday on board the American despatch-boat Dolphin, Venezuelan questions remain in abeyance till he reaches Washington. Mr. Bowen brings, it is understood, full powers from President Castro to act as Venezuela's representative. If the State Department has any objections to the American Minister's serving Venezuela in this capacity it has not made them public. Yet objections, some of them grave enough, lie on the surface. Assuming that during his engagement with President Castro he remains American Minister, he is serving two masters. It may be said that he represents Venezuela as an individual, not as American Minister, but that is not understood in Venezuela, where it seems to be inferred that the United States is acting as counsel for Venezuela before the Commission in Washington, if the Commission be constituted in the way now expected. Berlin and Caracas both say they hope that arbitration will be avoided. The Italian Foreign Office, says a despatch from Rome, discloses the fact that Mr. Hay has been appealing against the continuance of the blockade as diminishing Venezuela's power to pay the claims. It replies with a fresh suggestion that the United States should guarantee the award, which is impossible. Mr. Bowen is expected to arrive at Washington on the 26th. The story of a gift of 5,000 dols. to Mr. Bowen for his expenses—a sort of forced loan levied by President Castro on Caracas merchants—is in itself incredible, is from a source which raises no presumption of it truth.

Washington, January 12 (Reuter).—Inquiry at the State Department to-day elicited the fact that the department has now nothing to do, directly or indirectly with the negotiations between the Powers concerned in the Venezuelan Question. The functions of the department, it was stated, ceased when the parties were brought together, and they must hereafter communicate with each other directly. Presumably Mr. Bowen will be regarded here simply as the representative of Venezuela.

Reuter's Agency learns (January 13) that President Castro's Note in reply to that of the Powers has been received by the Government, and is of such a nature as to permit of the holding of a preliminary discussion at Washington between the diplomatic representatives of the countries concerned preliminary, that is, to the submission of the question to arbitration at The Hague tribunal. It is understood that no relaxation of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast will take place until the Powers are satisfied that such a course can be adopted without prejudice to their interests.

The following Washington telegram is published in New York, January 13:—

It appears that while Mr. Bowen comes to the United States as Venezuela's Commissioner, President Castro has made it a condition that the blockade shall be raised before Mr. Bowen proceeds with the preparation of the protocol for the adjustment of the claims in question. It transpires moreover, that in this request, Venezuela will have the support of Italy. The United States, though not a party to the negotiations, will of course throw the weight of its moral influence on the same side. Italy, it is explained, does not wish to see Venezuela crushed but simply desires payment of her claims. A continuance of the blockade threatens to make it impossible for Venezuela to pay within a reasonable time so that any judgment against her, either by private arrangement or by The Hague tribunal, would be hollow and almost without results. Furthermore, Italy maintains that there is no sufficient reason for the continuance of the blockade, which is doing great harm to trade and has already had its full moral effect on President Castro. Italy remains loyal to the agreement for co-operation, but this will not prevent her from using her moral influence to induce the allies to do what she regards as right.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on January 14:—

The report that Italy and the United States are supporting the demand of President Castro for the raising of the blockade is untrue. Italy continues to work hand in hand with England and Germany. Nor is a step of this kind expected from the United States, which has not, as reported, addressed a Note on the subject to the Allied Powers.

The newly-appointed representative of Germany in Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg, has been interviewed at Leipsic. After some compliments to his predecessor, Herr von Holleben, which were dictated chiefly by courtesy, he said:—

The Venezuelan business will not present any difficulties to Germany or myself provided the personages concerned are men of President Roosevelt's type. I like the idea of going to Washington, although the task of the German representative there is for the present no bed of roses, considering the popular dislike of the Anglo-German co-operation. During my long activity at Washington I have always worked with great pleasure, finding the Government throughout open and honest and all the statesmen persons of absolute honour and integrity.

Caracas, January 13 (Reuter).—On the 6th inst. 1,100 Revolutionists attacked the town of Cumana which was defended by 500 Government troops. After seven hours' fighting which was witnessed by his Majesty's cruiser Tribune, the Revolutionists retreated leaving behind 200 prisoners, besides 300 Mausers and 29,000 cartridges. They left 80 dead on the battlefield. Provisions in Caracas are scarce. There is only six days' supply of flour and 10 of meat. Only foreigners are affected.

Paris, January 14.—The "Matin" publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Caracas:—

At Cumana the British cruiser blockading the coast has seized all the craft in the harbour and towed them to Guanta.

The Government being in need of a sum of £100,000 sent for the leading representatives of commerce to the Prefecture with a view to obtaining that sum by levying contributions on the richest merchants of Caracas. Thus the firm of Guzman Blanco will have to pay a sum of 8,000*l*.

Reuter's Agency understands that the suggestion which has been put forward from Washington that the claims of the Powers against Venezuela shall be settled by the forthcoming meeting of Diplomatic Representatives at Washington, without referring further to the Tribunal at The Hague, has met with considerable favour. Should this course prove to be expedient, and a scheme of this nature be laid before the Governments concerned, it is considered very probable that the latter would be disposed to give such a proposition their favourable consideration.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN'S RETIREMENT.

The sudden departure of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, coupled with the newspaper despatches from Berlin, which indicate the improbability of his return, has caused much discussion in New York and Washington. While there is a natural disposition to attribute the event to the dissatisfaction of his Government over some matter connected with the Venezuelan controversy, it is believed that the failure of what is called the Doctor's anti-British campaign served to discredit the Ambassador at Berlin. In addition to this there are well-authenticated stories of sharp differences between Prince Henry of Prussia and the Ambassador. It is known, says the "Telegraph" correspondent in Washington, that Prince Henry carried back to Germany the conviction that his Government was not properly served at Washington. Nobody is able to tell the exact nature of these differences, if they may be so termed, between the Emperor's brother and his Majesty's representative, but such divisions undoubtedly existed. Other failures and serious breaches are charged against Dr. von Holleben. Among these is his alleged sympathy for the Democrats in the Presidential contest. It was always believed in Administration circles that there was ground for the allegation that Dr. von Holleben had conferred with Mr Lentz of Ohio, and other leading German Democrats, the purpose being to influence the German-American votes in favour of Democratic candidates, the Ambassador taking the position that a Democratic success would aid Germany's plans. This undoubtedly injured his influence.

EMPEROR "SOWING DISCORD."

Writing on the same subject the New York correspondent of the "Times" says:—"The Kaiser's conception of America and of what can or cannot be done here is essentially a false conception. Nobody knows better than Baron Speck von Sternburg, who is expected to succeed Dr. von Holleben, the futility of the scheme which the Emperor appears to cherish. The real obstacle to the success of his policy is to be found not in Washington, but in Berlin. At least so long ago as 1898 the Emperor seems to have conceived the plan of alienating England and the United States. It was probably much earlier, but then it took definite shape. It is difficult to see how Dr. von Holleben could have sent the account he did of Lord Pauncefote's action with reference to Spain unless he understood that the Emperor wished to have a statement he could use against England. In dealing with that matter I have always preferred to consider Dr. von Holleben as the instrument, not as the original author, of those astounding perversions of facts. They did some mischief. They gave Anglophobe journals a pretext for calumnies against England. They hastened Lord Pauncefote's death. But if the Emperor believes that kind of advantage worth the discredit it buys, let him consider what has happened since. The reaction against those perfidies from Berlin has been one cause of American distrust of Germany and of her Emperor. The real charge against Dr. von Holleben is that he failed to acquaint the Emperor with the true state of American feeling. He has reported what he thought would be pleasing. Although well enough liked personally, he had not the character, gifts, or distinction which the Ambassador of a great Power is expected to possess.

WHAT THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY.

The "New York Herald" learns that the substitution of Count Sternburg for Dr. von Holleben signifies that the Emperor wants facts about American affairs. The Count was recalled from Washington because he correctly, but disagreeably, foretold the United States attitude against the partition of China and Germany's Chinese policy in general.

The "Commercial Advertiser" condoles with Dr. von Holleben on being censured for his country's faults. It concludes that imperial courtesies weigh nothing against them. The Kaiser must have known—he could not need to be told by Dr. von Holleben—that princely visits, yachts, and telegrams signify nothing beside the important official acts of his representatives during 20 years.

The "Evening Post" regrets Dr. von Holleben's departure which it surmises is due to his dissent from Germany's procedure towards Venezuela, if only because he knew of the unreasoning American hostility to his country.

They "Post" thinks that Dr. von Holleben bore himself with wisdom and dignity in trying times. The cartoon shows "Uncle Sam" trouncing the German Emperor across his knee with the legend "Panama, Manila, China, Venezuela! Something may happen soon!"

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office Jan.—16.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Lieut-Col C J Dennys, B
Capt R T Anwyl-Passingham, 12th B I
Capt C B Thornhill, B
Mr A N Fanshawe, B
Second Lieut F F Hodgson, 24th M I
Lieut R E C Hall, 8th Bo I
Mr E M Pratt, Bo Cov
Lieut-Col R G Iremonger, 33rd Burma Inf
Capt W H S Baseir, 31st Burma Inf
Lieut R F Finlay, 5th P I
Lieut-Col A L M Turner, R A
Lieut-Col H E M Monck-Mason, 1st Moplah Rifle
Major C H L Meyer, I M S
Major W Ewbank, R E
Major H D McIntyre 8th Goorkha Rifles
Capt A H B Hume, R E
Capt R H Palin, 30th Belooch In
Capt A L Longhurst, 8th Goorkha Rifles
Capt C Vickers, 13th Rajpoots
Lieut L P Brassey I M S
Lieut J Clement Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
Lieut W F Adair, 30th Belooch Inf
Lieut H N Lyle, Indian Ordnance Dept

Extensions of Leave.

Capt J R Gaussen, 3rd B Cavmo. on private affatrirs
Mr G Goodall B 6 mo M C
Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, B 3 mo M C
Mr G F Dawson B 1 mo M C
Mr G J McDonald B 2 mo M C
Mr A R Sutherland B 6 mo furl
Mr R H New B 9 mo furl
Lieut E L Popham 1st M Lancers 3 days on private affairs
Mr F A Johnston, M 3 mo M C
Capt E Saulez 8th Bo I 4 mo M C
Lieut C H Mowbray, 10th Bo Light Inf 6 mo M C
Mr G W Hatch Bo Cov 3 days furl
Mr A W Varley Bo Cov 2 mo M C
Capt T K Gaskell 29th Burma Inf 4 mo MC
Lieut J M Bruce 31st P I 3 mo M C
Major H Comins, 1st Brahmin Inf 6 mo M C
Capt N M Hemming R E 1 mo M C
Capt W Hyde I S M D 2 mo M C
Capt E Tennant 3rd Lancers, Hyd Cont 6 mo M C
Capt J E Robinson I M S 5 mo M C
Lieut W C W Hawkes, 29th Belooch Inf 1 mo M C
Lieut G H Finnis R I M 12 days on private affairs
Lieut G H Snarvell R I M 6 weeks M C

Permitted to Return.

Major W D Waghorn R E B
Mr J B Ormrod B Cov
Mr J C E Branson B Cov
Mr J G J Duff B
Mr A R G Hampton B
Mr W C Davis B
Major J Davies Bo
Capt H N Roome 7th Bo Lancers
Capt L N Beatty 1st Bo Lancers
Capt J H G Casserly Bo I
Lieut H R Pritchard 5th Bo Light Inf
Mr G W Hatch Bo Cov
Mr A Lucas Bo Cov
Mr E G Oliver, Bo
Major V B Fane 1st P Cav
Capt H W R Senior 20th P I
Capt A M S Elsmie 2nd P I
Lieut H F M Browne 21st P I
Capt W M Earle I M S
Capt J G P Murray I M S
Capt C A Vivian 15th Sikhs
Capt J G Hulbert I M S
Capt R P W Quin 41st Dogras
Capt M G James 42nd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut H Campbell Corps of Guides
Lieut J Hunter
Engineer A Bonny R I M

The Paris correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," in referring to the recent registration of the Inter-continental Railway Company with a capital of £100,000., states that one-half of the capital is now being issued at par, while the other half serves as the share for the preliminary investigations, plans, and agreements of the Channel Bridge and Railway Company, especially in regard to the crossing of the Channel between Calais and Dover and the journeys on the lower Seine by means of ferry boats between Havre and Granville. The plans for these boats have been worked out by Armstrong and the Chantiers de la Gironde, and those for the apparatus for the lifting and lowering of the railway trains have been elaborated by the Fives-Lille Company and the Creusot Works. A daily return of at least 240*l*. is expected from the Channel service, and it is said that the line between Havre and Granville will considerably facilitate goods traffic.

Such incidents as Mr. Leo Maxse's repetition in the "National Review" of the amazing story that the Kaiser ridiculed the King before a party of strangers on board a yacht—this is believed by quite intelligent people—and Mr. Sidney Lee's grave defence of the King as a constitutional monarch who governs through his Ministers are symptoms, appearing from quite distinct quarters, of the obsession. Anyone who is thought to have committed the offence of being duped by the Kaiser is abused for a knave when he is not being laughed at for a fool. Lord Lansdowne, in short, is by far the most unpopular member of the Cabinet at the moment.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE DARK.

It will soon tax the ingenuity of advertising clergymen to devise new ways of tempting folk to church or of booming their own particular churches. Evening dress has apparently become an established custom at the West-end church were it was introduced last year, and now a Clerkenweel vicar is copying the example of a rector in a neighbourhood further East, and conducting service in the dark. Mr. Wilson Carlile, who has probably the poorest congregation in London at his church near the Monument, has long found a dark church a blessing to the poor parishioners; but the same justification can hardly be claimed by the clergyman who turns out the light to keep the ladies in his congregation from staring at each other's hats.

THE JUNIOR CURATE.

The natural inference is that ladies who go to church to see the fashions will stay away when the fashions are not to be seen. "A man must have very little to do there that can give an account of the sermon," said Lord Foppington of St James's, in Piccadilly when that church was the centre of fashion in London, and it would be interesting to know how many of those who go to London churches every Sunday could give the text of the sermon ten minutes after coming away. Not one in ten, perhaps. The darkness, if it drives half the people away from church may help the others to remember. The enterprising vicar who is turning out the gas has at least the virtue of courage, though he does not exercise it in the way the junior curate did a Sunday or two ago. Some people, the curate said in his sermon, come to church to show off their best clothes, and then, casting his glance round the congregation, he added, "I am thankful to see, dear friends, that none of you have come here for that reason!"

TITLES IN INDIA.

The extraordinary variety of titles which have appeared in the telegrams from Delhi during the last few days must have been troublesome to readers whose knowledge of Indian titles is not so great as Lord Curzon's and it may be helpful to give the meaning of one or two of the most important of these. "Amir" one of the most familiar, is an evident corruption of Emir, and is a general term for a Mohammedan chief or a man of high rank. Bahadur is literally noble or warrior and is a title much prized by Mohammedans. Nizam is the monopoly of the premier prince of India—the ruler of Hyderabad; and Begum is also a title only held at present by one Indian ruler; it is the feminine of Nawab, originally a Viceroy under the Mogul Government.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

There are quite six hundred hereditary titles representing ruling chief, in addition to those created by our own Government, and this key explains some of those which occur most frequently in news from India:—

Bakashi: A magistrate.

Diwan: The first minister of a Mahommedan Prince.

Gaekwar: The title of the ruler of Baroda, meaning "Cowherd;" and signifying the protector of the sacred animal.

Kazi: A judge.

Khan: The ruler of a petty State.

Lokindra: Title of the rulers of Dholpur and Duttia, meaning "Protector of the World."

Maharajah and Maharani: The masculine and feminine of the highest titles among the Hindoos.

Raja: A prince, inferior to Maharajah.

Thakur: Same as Raja.

Zemindar: A landowner.

THE SPELLING OF INDIAN NAMES.

The spelling of Indian names, as well as the variety of Indian titles, is a frequent cause of confusion. It has been so ever since the British flag reached India and will be so, no doubt, until one language is spoken all over the world. The system in official use in India is known as the Hunterian system, taking its name from the Sir William Hunter who managed the first census of India and was Secretary to the Indian Government and Director-General of the Statistical Department. His gazetteer of India, in fourteen volumes, is indispensable in any library of books on India, and is invaluable at the India Office, and it is only one of a series of volumes with which every authority on India is familiar. Yet the Hunterian system was established largely by an accident. Lord Napier of Ettrick was filling the gap in the Viceroyalty when the question came before the Council for final decision, and he was known to be against the Hunterian way of spelling Indian names. So were just half the Council, so that Lord Napier's casting vote would have settled the matter against Sir William Hunter. But on the day the Council met the Acting-Viceroy was not well enough to attend and the final decision was put off. Then Lord Northbrook arrived at Calcutta, and one of his first acts in the Council was to give his casting-vote for the Hunter method of spelling. Thus it came about, says Colonel Trevor, C. S. I., who has held many political posts in India that a method of spelling still ignored to a great extent in England and the cause of infinite confusion, has captured all official agencies in India, post offices railway time tables, and sign boards, modern maps, and an Imperial Gazetteer, and has permeated newspapers and literature for nearly thirty years.

THE VACANT SEE OF CANTERBURY.

Though we have been talking for some days of the new Primate, the See of Canterbury is still vacant, and a long list of formalities must be gone through before Dr. Davidson can legally call himself Primate of all England. The days have passed when King and Prime Ministers quarrel about their Primates, as George III. did with Pitt, whom he outwitted by appointing Dr. Sutton on the bishop's doorstep; and the appointments of the Crown are not nowadays set aside. But the old ways are still preserved in the election of an Archbishop of Canterbury, and the ceremonies by which a man becomes head of the Established Church of England carry us back to mediæval times. Though practically the Primate is appointed by the Crown, the ancient rites of election are retained as a safeguard against the appointment of an unworthy person, in which case it is generally supposed the Dean and Chapter would go to prison rather than accept the nominee of the Crown.

WHEN DR. DAVIDSON BECOMES PRIMATE.

It comes about, therefore, that until he is formally elected by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, Dr. Davidson is still Bishop of Winchester, and should he not be elected, he has no legal means of redress. The actual election takes place at Canterbury, where the chief offices of the diocese meet in the Chapter House. Three methods of election have prevailed at various times. The duty of formally confirming the Royal choice rested originally upon one man, sometimes the election was by scrutiny, and again, a committee of thirteen was chosen for the purpose. The invariable practice to-day is for each member of the Chapter to record his vote in writing, and hand the paper to the Dean, who then declares the result. It will be Dean Farrar therefore who will be first entitled to speak of Dr. Davidson as Primate of All England.

THE ENTHRONEMENT.

The election at Canterbury, however, is only the first of the installation ceremonies. The Archbishop of York, with two other Bishops, must attend at Bow Church to confirm the election, and after that the enthronement takes place. This, the most imposing and elaborate ceremony associated with the Primacy, takes place at Canterbury in the choir of the Cathedral. The Primate, who wears a long scarlet train in place of the pall which was once the badge of authority under the Pope, here makes his first official utterance in which he declares that he will maintain the rights and privileges of the Church by law established; and, having said this, he is conducted to the throne, where the mandate of enthronement having been presented, the formula of inducting the Primate is pronounced in Latin. Leaving the choir the Archbishop takes his seat in St Augustine's chair, a marble seat at least five centuries old.

PELTING A PRIMATE AT CANTERBURY.

Time was when Primates were not popular at Canterbury, and when they were enthroned by proxy. So Archbishop Howley was enthroned, appointing a deputy to go through the ceremony in his absence. His absence appears to have been a fortunate circumstance for Dr. Howley, who was probably the most unpopular Primate of the nineteenth century. His opposition to the Reform Bill had aroused intense feeling in the diocese, and an inhabitant of Canterbury who knew him, and was present at the mock enthronement declares that on one occasion when Dr. Howley visited the cathedral he was hooted and pelted with such vehemence that he was glad to return to his carriage and get away. But the people no longer quarrel with their Primates, and every Archbishop since Howley has been installed in person.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

HOME.

A HOME Office committee recommends the adoption of a complete uniform system of reporting non-fatal accidents in mines, and a clear standard of reportable accident in factories.

Bequests.—An East India merchant named Macgregor has left £150,000 to Glasgow and Rangoon. Cambridge University will probably receive over £50,000 by the will of the late Mr. F. J. Quick for the promotion of biological study and research.

Ecclesiastical.—Dr. Ranadall Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. He is to leave England for three weeks to effect a complete recovery from his recent attack of influenza.—The Islington Clerical Meeting was opened on the 13th. The Dean of Peterborough paid a high tribute to the late Dr. Temple, and welcomed his successor in the Primacy.

Eduction.—The Association of Headmasters held their annual meeting at the Guildhall last week, when the annual business meeting of the Directors of Technical and Secondary Education was also held in London. Among other educational meetings reported are those of the Geographical Association, the Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, and the Private Schools Association.

Football.—Under Rugby Union rules, at Swansea, on Saturday, Wales beat England by three goals and two tries to one goal.

Industrial Trusts.—Sir R. Giffen presided on the 14th at a meeting of the Society of Arts, at which Professor Smart, of Glasgow University, read a paper on "Industrial Trusts."

Ireland.—The "Daily Independent" thinks that the land settlement proposed by the recent conference will be a sore disappointment to the tenants.

Labour.—The proportion of unemployed in December in the trade unions making returns was 5·5 per cent., as compared with 4·8 per cent., in November.

Law.—The Lord Chief Justice gave a decision on the 12th on a question raised under the Musical Copyright Act.—William Moyler, his wife, and grown-up daughter have been sentenced to 36 months' hard labour for neglecting nine young children.

Mr. Balfour has been compelled to cancel his immediate engagements, being confined to the house with a feverish chill.

Municipal.—A meeting of representatives of the City Corporation and metropolitan local authorities has resolved to form a board for the fire insurance of municipal property. A joint committee of London municipalities has been formed to consider every year reports on different kinds of street paving.

Naval and Military.—Lord Selborne exclaims that the announcement that the division of sub-lieutenants into three branches is final applies only to the principles by which the present Board must be guided.—The First Army Corps at Aldershot and the Channel Squadron have been successfully brought into touch by wireless telegraphy.—The Constitution, a Chilian battleship, was launched at Newcastle on the 13th.—The Army Rifle Association had its annual meeting on the 12th.—An "Officers Inter-regimental Match" is henceforth to be fired at Bisley after the Army Sixty Meeting.—We publish an authoritative statement respecting vacant adjutancies in the Auxiliary Forces.—A sailors' and soldiers' club is to be built near Waterloo Station.—Another report of the Boiler Committee has been issued dealing with the trials of five gunboats and two sloops, fitted with the Babcock and Wilcox and the Niclausse water-tube boiler.

Princess Christian distributed prizes on the 13th at the Newport Market Refuge and Army Training School, Westminster.

Shipping.—There is to be a large increase in the number of North-German Lloyd steamers calling at Plymouth. The Royal Mail liner Tagus broke down as she was entering Southampton Water on the 14th. The liability for losses in excess of £200,000 on each of 27 of the International Mercantile Marine Company's larger steamers has been insured in London to the amount of nearly £3,000,000.

Sir H. Champbell-Bannerman addressed his constituents at Stirling on the 8th; Mr. Arthur Acland and Mr. Hanbury spoke last week at Scarborough and Liecester respectively.

The King arrived in London from Sandringham on Monday. On Wednesday, the anniversary of the Duke of Clarence's death, his Majesty visited the Albert Chapel at Windsor Castle.

Vaccination.—A deputation from the Imperial Vaccination League waited on Mr. Long on the 14th to urge the amendment of the Vaccination Act so as to ensure more efficient primary vaccination, require re-vaccination at school age, and make better provision for the supply of pure lymph.

THE EMPIRE.

Somaliland.—Some British detachments have landed at Obbia, in Italian Somaliland. A burgher of the late Orange Free State has raised 40 burgher Volunteers for Somaliland.

South Africa.—On the 8th Mr. Chamberlain received at Pretoria a deputation of burghers. In reply to their address he intimated that it would have been more becoming if, instead of making fresh requests, the burghers had shown some recognition of the efforts and concessions already made by the Government. The burghers who had gone to Europe ought to prove their loyalty by accounting for the public money they had carried with them. The annexation of the Vryheid and Utrecht districts to Natal was irrevocable. Mr. Chamberlain's decisive refusal to listen to dictation on the subject of an amnesty has dissatisfied the burghers, but our Correspondent believes the results of the meeting will be satisfactory. Mr. Chamberlain was received in Johannesburg on the 8th with great enthusiasm. He is devoting much time to conversations with representative men. A Reuter telegram states that by agreement between Mr. Chamberlain and the mining community the Transvaal war contribution will be £30,000,000, and a guarantee will be given for an Imperial loan of a like amount for reproductive public works in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. On the 14th Mr. Chamberlain visited two of the mines, and afterwards addressed a meeting of mine managers on the labour question.—Dr. Jameson has been appointed president of the South African League.

The Sudan.—Lord and Lady Cromer and Sir Reginald Wingate passed Meshra-er-Rhom, on the White Nile, on the 12th. It is expected that telegraphic communication with Fashoda will shortly be established.—The London and Sudan Development Syndicate has obtained large concessions and prospecting licences between the White Nile and the Abyssinian frontier.

West Africa.—An Anglo-German commission is immediately to be sent out to demarcate the boundaries laid down by the Agreement of 1893, from the south shore of Lake Chad to Yola.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress has passed a rebate Bill to counteract the coal famine.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Hollebon, has been granted a long leave of absence, on the professed ground of ill-health. He left Washington without taking leave of the President. Some of the Berlin papers hint that he has not been a success. Our New York correspondent says that the Ambassador was set the impossible task of winning American good will for Germany and estranging England and the United States.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The "Ausgleich" arrangement has been signed by the two Governments, but its Parliamentary career has yet to begin.—A disastrous naphtha fire is reported from Boryslaw.

China.—The Chinese Government declare their utter inability to pay the indemnity on a gold basis under present conditions, and say that, if the Powers insist,—they should be allowed to collect import duties in gold.

France.—The French Legislature reassembled on the 12th. M. Burgeois was re-elected President of the Chamber, and M. Jaures, Socialist, fourth Vice-President.—The Minister of Marine has extended the eight-hours day to all the arsenals and naval establishments.

Germany.—The Reichstag resumed its session on the 12th.—The German Emperor was present at a lecture on Biblical criticism on the the 12th by Professor Delitzsch.—The Prussian estimates for 1903 show a deficiency of revenue, as against exdenditure, of about £3,635,000, which is to be borrowed.

Morocco.—The news from Fez is generally unfavourable this week. The Sultan has appealed to the Governors of all districts for men and arms, and his uncle is proceeding to the Riff coast to collect an army with which to attack the rebels from the north-east. A serious fight occurred on the 12th two miles from Tangier. Several hundred tribesmen who attacked a village were driven off. Our Correspondent in whose house women and children have taken refuge, describes the Moorish Government as paralysed and incapable of maintaining order.—The European Consuls are leaving Fez. The English missionary ladies probably reached Tangier yesterday.

Russia.—A commission will be appointed to define the rights and duties of the officials of the department of the Interior and of local representative bodies.—A banquet arranged to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Press has been forbidden.—The Budget for 1903 shows a surplus of 16,627,449 roubles.

Spain.—As the King and Court were returning from church in Madrid on Saturday, a man, who appears to be suffering from a delusion, fired at the second carriage. No one was hurt.

Turkey.—Our Constantinople Correspondent narrates the facts in connexion with the British protest against the passage of Russian torpedo-boat destroyers through the Dardanelles. He adds that the Porte will not reply, nor will the British Embassy make any further representations.—Our Paris Correspondent anticipates the submission for collective approval by the Powers of some definite project for an improvement in Macedonia.

Venezuela.—Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister, has left La Guaira to represent Venezuela at a conference in Washington, which is rendered permissible by President Castro's reply to the Powers. President Castro appears to have accepted the terms of arbitration proposed by Britain and Germany.—Our New York Correspondent comments on an alleged statement by Lord Charles Beresford that the action of Great Britain and Germany is an attack on the Monroe doctrine.

Obituary.—Lord Pirbright; Dr. H. E. Schunck, F. R. S.; Prof. G. Bischof; Col. A. F. Barrow; Miss Helen Blackburn; Gen. M. J. Brander; Gen. G. S. Macbean; Dr. F. J. Sieinglass; and the Rev. H. W. Watson, F. R. S. "Times"

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Judgment.

1286—E F Nicholson—Herbert George Gell vs Taja Noora—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

For the trial of preliminary issue.

735-02—Little and Co—John A E Begbie and another vs Canji Purbat and Co—Matubhoy J and M.

Long Causes.

484-18312-00—Malvi H and M—Thakerdas Fatehchand vs Narandas Canjee and another—Smetham B M and M D and J.

584-02—Captain and V—Abdool Rahimbin Mahidin Saheb vs H Mahomed Hoosein—Tyabjee D and Co.

711-00—Muljee R and B—Dwarkadas Haridas and another vs Kashibai widow and another—Balkrishna V N R.

759-01—In person—Wardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

29-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.

208-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. R. Mehta and S. M.

368-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamoorewal Widow vs Kallidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

199-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoolibai, widow and others—M J and H, C L and O and B Raghavaya.

317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

180-01—Tayabji D and Co—Sarabai widow vs Hajee Jan Mahomed H M and others—Framji and D.

52-02—Little and Co—Ghorthandas Goculdas Tejpal vs Hajee Haffud H Jafer—Crawford B and Co.

37-02—Kanga and P—Dadumia Chhotumia vs Jenapbai widow and another—F P Pavri and Kanga and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

715-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Trikamdas Thakordas and others vs Asumall Hirjimall and others—Little and Co.

For Exparate Decree.

199-01—Sorabji and J—Amtoolabai widow vs Shaik Hoossein Shaik Nooroodin—Malvi H and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Molla Mahomed Panker and an other vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	15	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	29	27	49
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	12	9	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	15	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	6	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Water Division	1	0	
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	20
Total	89	87	2,6
Same date last year	58	72	183

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	16	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	20	53
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	6	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	22	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	11
G Mahim and Worlee	3	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	13
Total	84	78	185
Total plague deaths to date	124,111	103,810	
Same date last year	132	73	174

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st February 1903.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	6	10 p.m.	14	28
Teheran	1	8	46 p.m.	...	10
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st February, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	35	0	1
" Karachi	0	27	0	3
" Madras	0	25	0	10

THE "Bombay Cathedral Magazine" says:—The last news that we have had of the Bishop was that we may expect him to arrive early in February. Soon after his arrival we hope to have a public meeting to consider the steps to be taken with regard to the new Cathedral.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets................................Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income........................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,580

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
,143	10,72[illegible]	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693

Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 880,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$ 100,00,000

Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000

Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47,50,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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HANKOW.
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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
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SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..........................Rs. 15,00,000

Reserve Fund .... " 14,00,000

Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years..........................	5½ "
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,0
RESERVE FUND £4,25,0

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27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

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Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
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Tuticorin
Zanzibar
Mombasa

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one yea and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Y 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on over Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LIMITED.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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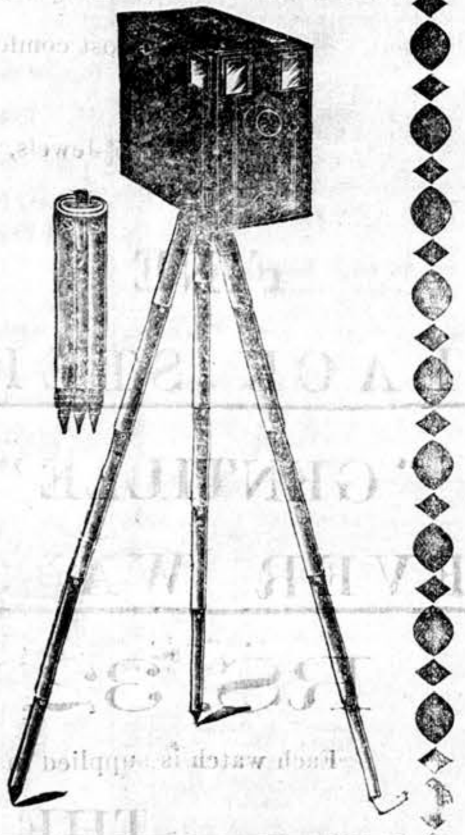

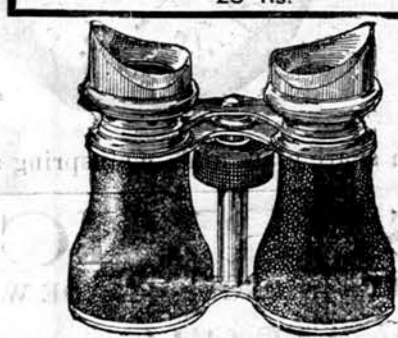

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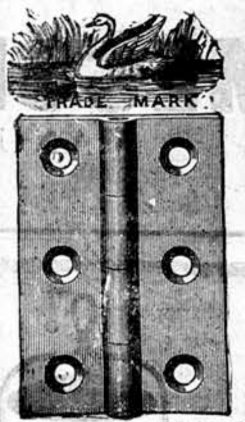

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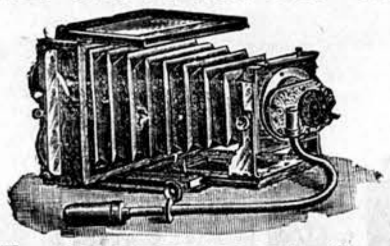

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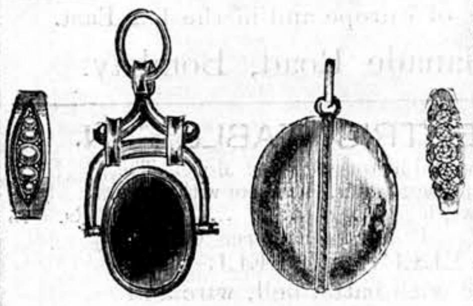

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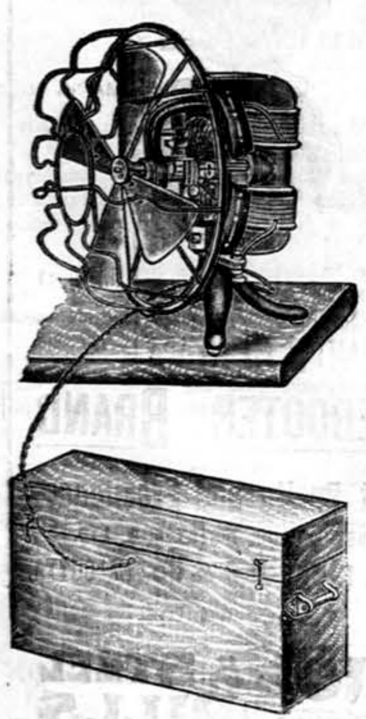

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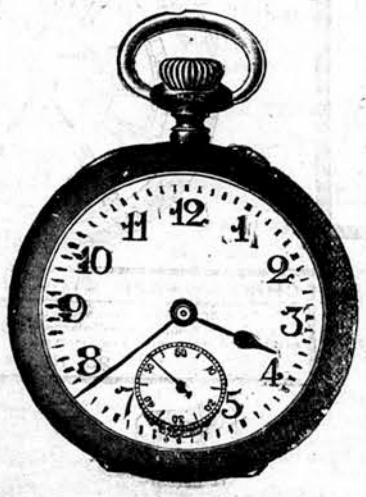

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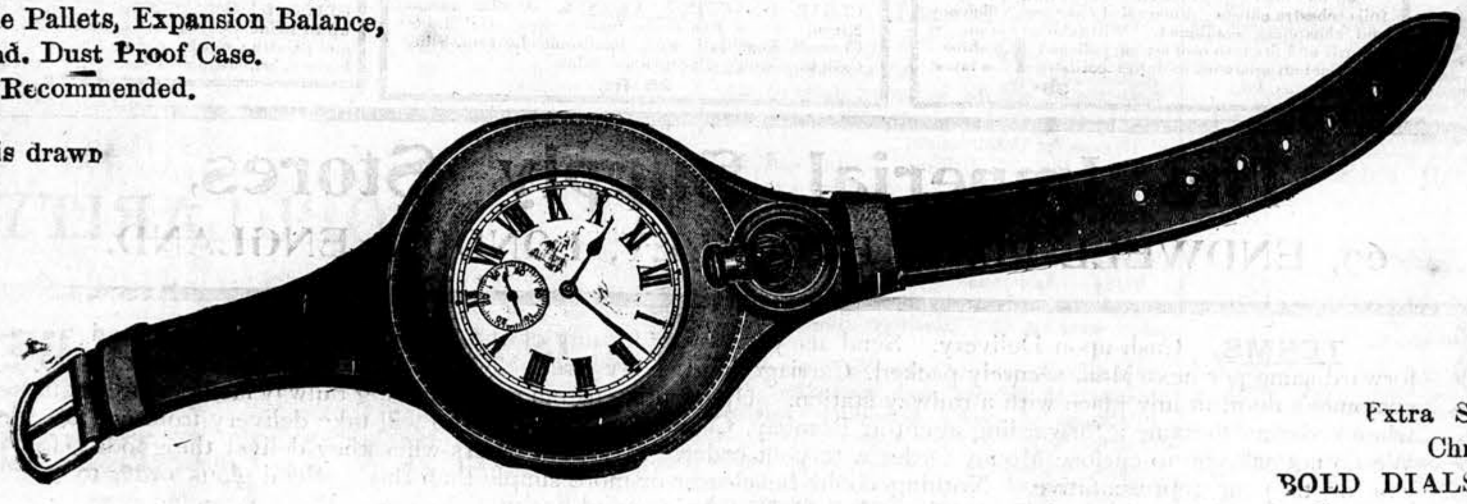

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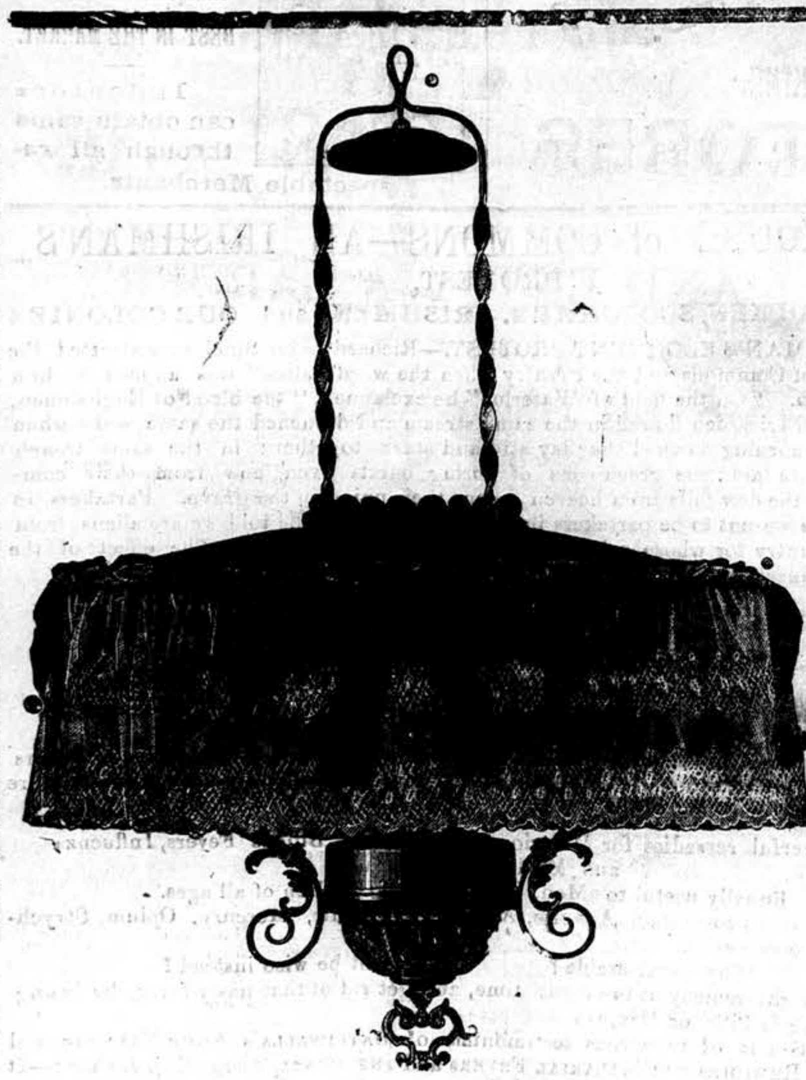

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